

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 284.]

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[5 of Vol. 41.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or violently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will have the goodness to insert the following address in your excellent Magazine. At a future period I shall give you further information concerning its use in a coal-mine, where it has had a severe trial.

W. REID CLANNY.

Sunderland; April 18, 1816.

To the Coal-owners, Viewers, and other Persons concerned in the Management of Collieries.

Gentlemen,—I am well persuaded that, in addressing you candidly and openly, upon a subject of such importance, as the lighting of coal-mines without the danger of explosion, I shall not be considered as intrusive, particularly when I inform you that I have bestowed more pains, more time, and more money, upon the subject in question, than any other person whatsoever.

Six years ago, through the medium of the public journals, you were informed, from the best sources, that the great desideratum of a safe-light in a field of fire-damp had been discovered, and carried into effect, by the construction of a safety-lamp; and I beg leave to remark, that, had my safety-lamps been generally employed, all the deplorable accidents from fire-damp, which have occurred since that time, would have been prevented. I do not attach any blame to those concerned in the management of coal-mines, being aware that the reason why these lamps were not in general use long before this time, arose from an universal impression that no light could be so guarded as to be perfectly safe in a field of fire-damp. From this circumstance, I embraced the first opportunity which offered of descending into a coal-mine, in which there was a certainty of meeting an abundance of fire-damp; and, accordingly, accompanied by Mr.

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Holmes and Mr. Patterson—engine-wright of the Harrington mill-pit, I had the honour, in October last, to be the first person who ever ventured a light into an atmosphere of fire-damp at the exploding point. The particulars of these interesting and decisive trials were read before the Royal Society a few weeks ago. The courage, the talents, and the perseverance displayed by Mr. Patterson demand my warmest commendation; and, I trust, he will yet receive those rewards which he so well merits. Mr. Patterson defies danger from fire-damp when using my original lamp of the largest class, which completely refutes the unjust and erroneous insinuations thrown out against its size, &c. by some very interested individuals.

The originality and priority of my idea of an insulated light for coal-mines, the construction of the safety-lamp, and the establishment of the perfect safety and great utility of that lamp in a coal-mine greatly infested with inflammable air, before all others, are as clear as noonday.

All the lamps which have hitherto been constructed by others, upon my plan of insulating the light, are greatly inferior to the original lamp for safety and strength of light, which cannot be compensated by their supplying themselves with air without the aid of bellows; for, from the inventors' own reports, their lamps require constant attention in dangerous situations; but, as it has been considered by gentlemen concerned in coal-mines, that a pitman's lamp which does not require bellows is a more convenient instrument, I have much pleasure in stating, that the lamp which I invented and constructed in December last, (after a series of tedious experiments,) has lately been used in a diversity of places, where the atmosphere of the mine was in a highly explosive state, and in all instances the lamp continued

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used to burn, with common train oil, very brightly and strongly at the wick only, in the greatest safety, and not upon the inner surface of the lamp, such as is the case with the fine wire-gauze lamps, which are, on that account, very dangerous instruments in the hands of careless pitmen, from their liability to be burnt through by such a violent heat as that of fire-damp, if it be not immediately extinguished by the pitman.

All the attempts which have hitherto been made by those who have offered lamps to the public, for the purpose of effecting a light which would burn the fire-damp for any length of time, particularly at the wick, (except that which I discovered in December last,) have been completely abortive. The many advantages of such a light as that which I now freely offer, need not to you, gentlemen, be expatiated upon. I am well aware of the respectability of the persons I now take the liberty of addressing; and I also know that, when facts are in opposition to vague, interested, and illiberal assertions, from whatever source, you will assert your prerogative, and not only think, but act for yourselves; and that, influenced by a proper sense of justice, you will render every man his own.

I beg leave to report, without fear of contradiction, that my new lamp is much superior, in every particular, to any other which has hitherto been made known; and, as it has the peculiar and singular virtue of giving a steady light, partly from the oil and partly from fire-damp at the wick, requires no attendance, is always cool, and continues to burn as long as there is a sufficiency of atmospheric air to support combustion; it will therefore be found exceedingly serviceable as a *working lamp*, an *exploring lamp*, a *dialling lamp*, and a *standing lamp*. And, as this lamp gives its light through glass, and is very bright, the different changes which the different proportions of fire-damp produces, may be at all times seen, though there will never be any necessity to attend to it upon ordinary occasions. The construction of some safety-lamps has lately been *bruted* about in such a way as to make an impression that it is only just now that such discoveries have been made; which forcibly reminds me of the honest Highlander, who, after he had visited his laird's mansion, hinted to his compeers, that he had there discovered a pair of tongs standing by the fire-side. It is well known to my friends, that it is

owing to my investigations and exertions that the interesting subject of explosions in coal-mines has at last so much occupied the public attention; and, having done so much, it would be distressing enough should any persons, to serve their own purposes, take that from me which no one can dispute with me with the smallest portion of justice.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
W. REID CLANNY, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF all the anomalies in the Latin construction, none has been less satisfactorily accounted for by grammarians, than the case of names of towns answering to *ubi*, and of a few appellatives, which are used in a similar way. In the supposed ellipsis of *oppido* there is nothing extraordinary, except its being confined to the singular number of the first and second declensions; but *humi* cannot be explained by an ellipsis when it follows a verb of motion, because there would appear no word to mark the object of tendency. It will not, perhaps, be difficult to show, that this seeming genitive is the old form, which once supplied the place of both the dative and ablative in Latin, as it continued to do, with a slight change, in Greek. The dative singular of the second and third declensions in Greek, which answer to the first and second in Latin, anciently ended in *ai* and *ai*; but, to distinguish it from the nominative and vocative plural, the *i* was afterwards subscribed thus, *ai* (Dor. *ai*) and *ai*. The diphthongs remained unchanged in the pronouns *μοι*, *σοι*, *τι*; in *οἴῳ*, *υἱ*; *οἴῳ*, *δομι*; *χαμαί*, *humi*, that is, in *terrá*, or in *terram*, &c. In Latin, *ai* was undoubtedly pronounced nearly like our *i* in wine; and, therefore, in Greek derivatives, it was generally written with *i*, as *ἔινος*, *vinum*; and, though they afterwards subscribed the *i*, like the Greeks, or omitted it, and preserved the *o* long, yet in the words that are the subject of the present inquiry, they continued the diphthong, or wrote it with an *i*. When they began to make a distinction between the two cases, they retained the diphthong of the first declension, as *μοῖαι*, afterwards *μοῖαι*, in the dative; and they subscribed or rejected the *i*, and kept the long quantity, as *μοῖαι*, in the ablative. In some of the pronouns even which followed the second declension, they still wrote the dative with the

the diphthong or its equivalent, as *quai*, *ui*; and likewise the ablative, as *qui*, that is, *quai*. The adverb *hic* is for *hoic*, which in the pronoun was *hac*, or *hoc*. The change of *a* too, into long *i*, is not uncommon. Hence the terminations *ae* and *ue*, in the dative plural, became *is* in Latin; and *quæ*, which is of all genders, is manifestly for *quai*, as well as *quai*.

On these principles this ancient form is an ablative in the following examples:—*Romæ remansit*—Cæs. *Habitat Miletæ*—Ter. *Aspiceret fientes alios terræque jacentes*—Ov. *Humi nascentia fraga*—Virg. *Quantas ille res domi militiæque, terrâ marique, quantâque felicitate gesserit*—Cic. In the following it is a dative:—*Procubuit terræ mactati more juvenci*—Ov. *Is sua jecit humi momtu Tritonidis arma*—Ov. *Prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum sternit humi*—Virg.

In all tongues the greatest deviations from analogy are found to be in the most usual words and expressions, to which every ear is too much accustomed, to render the introduction of stricter regularity practicable. Pronouns are the most frequent declinable words; and of the rest, few occur oftener in colloquial language than the names of towns, with *humi*, *domi*, &c. The possessive pronouns, *meæ*, *tuæ*, *sua*, *nostræ*, *vestræ*, with *alienæ*, had been so long used in the old ablative with *domi*, that they have retained it, when joined with that word; but, with this exception, no word falling under this rule admits the ancient form, when it is qualified by an adjective, or governed by a preposition. If, therefore, any appellative, with or without an adjective, and governed by a preposition, be put in apposition with it, the preposition should be placed with the noun in apposition. Thus Cicero has, *In oppido Antiochiæ*—*Albæ constitunt in urbe opportuna*. Vossius, however, writes, *In Amstelodami celebri emporio*. With regard to the genitive in *es*, it seems equally improper to say, *Vixi Mitylenæ*, as *Vixi Carthaginiis*.

Humi and *terræ* are seldom used in the ablative, particularly the latter; but the dative is pretty frequent after simple verbs of motion. With verbs and adjectives, that usually govern the dative, they are regular: as *Affigere humo*—Hor. *Afflictus humo*—Flor. *Æquare humo*—Ov. When the earth is penetrated, the ablative is commonly regular. Virgil, however, writes *condere humi*,

Æn. 10, 558, by which means he avoids the cacophony that would be occasioned by so many terminations in *o*. *Celo*, likewise, is frequently put in the dative by the poets, after *tollere*, *tendere*, *ferre*, *ire*, &c. and Horace does not scruple to write *Mittam Carthagini*, which did not, perhaps, offend the ears of his contemporaries so much as the grammarians would lead us to imagine.

From all these authorities it is highly probable, that the dative was very much employed after simple verbs of motion, instead of the accusative and a preposition. This derives additional support from the adverbs *ed*, *quid*, *huc*, &c. which are more likely to be old datives, than accusatives plural, like *ambo*, a dual from the Greek *ἄμφω*. The argument in favour of this accusative is, that these words are sometimes compounded with prepositions which govern that case; as *adeo*, *quocirca*, *adhuc*, &c. but very anciently the dative itself might admit prepositions before it, as well as that of the Greek, which it would transfer to the accusative, after the ablative came into use.

Kitt's End, near Barnet; T. HAIGH,
April 16, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE growing attention to an evil of extraordinary magnitude, had induced me to hope, that some decisive and efficacious attempts would, ere this, have been made to lessen the grievance, if it could not be entirely removed—an evil which, to my apprehension, is a disgrace to the age we live in, and particularly so considering the high mechanical improvements to which our country has attained:—I mean the danger attending upon stage-coach travelling. Enough is weekly, or even daily, made known to appal the stoutest heart, but the tremendous mischief has never, perhaps, been ascertained, or even enquired into, in any degree commensurate with its vast importance. The enormity is so widely scattered, there are so many persons interested in the information of accidents being withheld from the public eye, all sufferers appear, individually, so unconnected with public sympathy, and the trouble of exposure seems so little encouraged by any advantage likely to result from it, that, perhaps, not one case in fifty is ever brought to public censure or examination; and even what few there are, are passed over with the same apathy or indifference

difference as the common casualties arising from natural causes, over which we have no possible controul.

That there is something radically wrong in the construction or management of our public vehicles, let the comparatively few instances, with which every individual must be acquainted, be considered as vouchers of deadly consequence. The Humane Society, with its royal sanction and patronage, has been instrumental in producing incalculable good; it is much to be feared that the accidents arising from the prolific source to which I allude are far more numerous and even more distressing. Accidents from water will generally be found limited to the youthful branches of society, and certainly much less dreadful in their consequences than where the father of a numerous family, with the full stretch of business upon his hands to provide for their well being, shall be precipitated into an untimely grave, and leave them, perhaps, outcasts upon the world for a precarious subsistence. Death, in the one case, is almost momentary, in the other it is frequently attended with all the aggravations of lengthened distress and hopeless agony; besides the almost innumerable cases of lacerations, fractures, dislocations, and the horrid crush of limbs, which nothing but amputation can relieve; and this followed up by the miserable prospect of lameness, or a ruined constitution, to remain for life.

It is a miserable palliative to urge, that accidents from this mode of travelling are scarcely more numerous than those to which we are exposed by our daily and unavoidable pursuits, and that instances may easily be found of persons who have thus travelled for years without any cause of complaint. Does the evil exist? And if so, is it not desirable to prevent even the smallest portion of it? What should we say, if a number of persons, assembled round a house in flames, should perceive a wretch within exposed to all its horrors, and should exclaim, "let him alone; it is not of much consequence, it is but a single case in ten thousand!" Others, with good intentions (among whom I notice one or two of your correspondents), and well aware of the necessity for some improvement, seem afraid, nevertheless, of facing the evil manfully; but recommend some trifling regulations, which might be useful if adopted, but which, from their insignificance, or trouble in the application, can never be made general. It is needless to enumerate particulars; and,

where the motives are benevolent, it would be invidious to undervalue the suggestions which they produce. I have thus unawares offered an apology for my own endeavours in case they should be equally unsuccessful. The magnitude of the subject will require the overthrow of some difficulties, in whatever way it may be attempted; and, if these difficulties are to supersede all endeavours at improvement, let us rest satisfied, if we can, that no man of common sense and common affections should venture upon a twenty-miles journey without securing his family from the uncertain event of his returning alive, by making his will and leaving them his last blessing. The necessary avocations of life, and the habitual round of daily pleasures, render it no easy task to interest the public in a general question, though it should seriously involve its highest interest. "What is every one's business is nobody's;" and what may recommend itself to universal notice, if the critical moment is seized, may be labour in vain if we attempt to force an opportunity. Civil and political evils are thus suffered to attain their crisis, till the first vigorous hand that interferes breaks down the barrier of error or supineness, and accomplishes that which others have not dared to attempt or even to conceive.

Without farther preamble I proceed to state the outlines of my proposal:—

First.—Let a committee be appointed for carrying the whole of the necessary measures into effect. Perhaps it would be desirable that the metropolis should be their scene of action; this affording more facilities of communication than any provincial town, and the committee would be less exposed to the ill-will of opposition or secret influence. Let their first object be, to advertise (say in your Magazine, or elsewhere), for the detail of all accidents, throughout the kingdom, within the last six or twelve months, to be communicated by letter. The public would thereby be enabled to form some judgment of this sweeping calamity, which the general apathy at present so nearly overlooks.

Secondly.—While these documents are accumulating, let the committee offer a reward of 100l. to the mechanic who shall produce a specification, model, or pattern, of a carriage, for public use, which shall, in the best possible degree, unite the following qualities:—facility in the draught, commodiousness for passengers and convenience for luggage, security

security from accidents, and compactness in its bulk and structure.

Thirdly.—These two objects attained, let them serve as the ground work of an application to the legislature, for an Act to compel the adoption of the new model for all public coaches which may be built after a given time. And, that present proprietors may not be injured, let a certain period be allowed for the use of their stock, or let this privilege be extended till their vehicles shall be no longer roadworthy, or fit to repair. And, to do away all minor vexations, penalties, and considerations, to give a decisive claim, which shall admit of no subterfuge, and, at the same time, shall screen the proprietors from excessive damages, let it be recommended to Parliament to enact a fixed penalty of 50*l.* for every instance in which a stage-coach may break down or be overthrown, let the cause be whatever it may, or whether the injury done to persons or property be much or little, or even though no personal injury should be sustained. The appropriation of this penalty to be fixed on some certain rules.

To form a mutual guarantee between the party offering the premium, and the mechanic who may think his merit entitles him to the claim, let the committee, at the time of making the offer, name some person, society, or deputation, with whose decision the award shall remain, either to give the whole amount or whatever portion of it they may think equal to the merit displayed. And this will operate throughout exactly as it should. If no invention is produced which shall deserve remuneration, then of course no money will be wanted; and, in proportion that the claim may appear well grounded to the greater part or the whole of the premium, in the same proportion will the public confidence be excited so as to give "a sure and certain hope" of a general subscription being freely given, to cover, not only this expense, but whatever may necessarily follow in the parliamentary application.

The whole plan to be modified according to the circumstances that may present themselves, and particularly as they may relate to the greater or less degree of perfection which the models may exhibit.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; April 4, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MAY I be permitted to avail myself of your useful publication, as the

medium to intimate to Mr. Gilechrist, a wish to decline, at present, exhibiting my opinions on the principles of language to the public.

When I issued my Prospectus, there was not any work of the kind notified to the public. I regarded a philosophical and rational grammar as a desideratum; and my opinion of such a work is, that, to be generally useful, correct definitions should constantly anticipate the student's interrogatories, and the insertion of reasons, with reference to the principles of language, should supersede any plausible objections. You will, I think, allow, that not one of the works published as English Grammars, for the use of schools, (for I have examined about sixty different ones,) is in any way entitled to that epithet; and those who profess to take more extended views of the subject are similarly circumstanced. Several years have been devoted to the subject; and I have, in various instances, in different publications, under fictitious names, endeavoured to excite discussion of subjects connected with philosophical grammar; in order that the public mind might be aroused to free itself from the imposture attempted to be affected by many of our self-elected judges, who denominate themselves critics; in their exhibiting, as the paragon of excellence, the concatenation of absurdity and contradiction issued under the name of Lindley Murray.

The work I have announced was commenced, and continued, in consequence of my opinion of the accuracy of the subjoined observation of Helvetius.*

The numerous questions proposed by my pupils, (and which cannot be with

* However complicated a proposition may be, it is possible, by the assistance of analysis, to reduce it to a number of simple propositions, and these propositions will become so evident, that a man will be unable to deny them, without contradicting himself, and without saying, that a thing may and may not be at the same time. Every truth may be brought to this conclusion; and, when this is done, no eyes will be shut against the light. But what time and observation are necessary to carry the analysis to this point, and to reduce for certain the truths to such simple propositions! This is the labour of all ages, and of all men of learning, who are constantly employed in the investigation of truth, and uniting several ideas, while the public wait the success of the discoveries, in order to seize the truths they propose." — *De l'Esprit*, p. 84.

satisfactory

satisfactory accuracy answered by any work I have seen, compelled me to attempt a developement of the true principles of language. Whether they are accurate or not, is not for me to assert; but they have enabled me to give what have been considered satisfactory answers. Hence the work I have announced is altogether unlike any preceding one. From what I regard as principles, I have presumed to ascend to the most extended arrangements of words. On the supposition that my etymology is correct, I have founded my syntax thereon; and the accuracy or inaccuracy of the sentences noticed (being chiefly what would be termed idiomatic expressions), is determined, not by any arbitrary rules, but by what I call etymological analysis, and the association of ideas. I have not made one assertion, advanced one observation, inserted one definition, but what fully accords with the principles I regard as true; and for which a satisfactory reason is adduced. Whenever any grammarian, ancient or modern, affords either illustration or support, in reference to the assigned reason, I have referred to him as an authority, but only under those circumstances.

Mr. Gilchrist having carried his researches on this subject farther than I have either ability or opportunity, I consider the public as likely to derive benefit from the suppression of my work; at any rate till after that by Mr. Gilchrist is published. If I then find that my view of the subject is as correct as it is original, I shall consider myself at liberty to press my subscribers to assist me in the publishing thereof. If I find that some parts are correct, I shall presume to trouble you with them, that publicity may be given through your valuable Miscellany; and the remainder, or what is incorrect, I shall cheerfully commit to the flames.

SIMEON SHAW.

Grammar-school, Hanley, Staffs.

REMINISCENCES.

No. II.

DR. EDWARD YOUNG.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much pleased with your design to record the recollections of the survivors of the last generation in regard to their illustrious contemporaries. Passing last year through Wellwyn, long the residence of the amiable Dr. Young, I enquired after some one who knew him; and could meet with only one such person, who proved to have been a ser-

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vant of his family. The following conversation passed between us; and, allowing for some vulgar errors, it may, perhaps, merit a place under your new head, and encourage others to add their mite in like manner.

PHILO-VERITATIS.

What is your name, and are you a native of Wellwyn?

My name is Thomas Wells, and I was bred and born in Wellwyn.

How old are you?

I shall be 74 in August (1815).

Do you remember Dr. Young?

Yes—very well—nobody better—I worked and assisted in his family ever since I can remember—I used to help to fetch his cows when I was but four years old, and was twenty-four when he died. Dr. Young and Mrs. Hallows, his housekeeper, used to laugh at me, when a little boy, for trying to make myself useful.

What did you do in the family?

I used to help the servant to clean the knives and forks, and to go on errands—and it was my business to mix the tar-water, of which Dr. Young used to drink a pint at eleven o'clock every day. The servant put some tar into a quart-pot, with a pint of water, and I used to pour it backwards and forwards for two hours, in order to mix it and make it fine, till it was as clear as wine. This I did every day for many years.

What were his complaints?

He had a complaint in the stomach, and he took it to give him an appetite, and to strengthen his inside—and he used to say the tar-water was his best doctor, and no other doctor could do him any good.

Did he keep a good table?

Yes, and I remember he was very fond of suet-pudding, and had the suet cut in large pieces; and I have eat many a piece of his pudding after it came from his table.

Did he keep a carriage?

Not till he grew old and feeble; but he used to ride much on horseback before that time.

What was the number of his family?

He had a son and a daughter, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Hallows, sat at his table, and was his companion at home and abroad. Once, as he was sitting on the bench in the church-yard, with Mrs. Hallows, and I was carrying something to them, I overheard the doctor say to her, jokingly, "Here you and I are; do we sit like man and wife, or w—re and rogue."

rogue." He was apt to joke and say good-natured things—but never talked nonsense or romanced. He always spoke freely before me, and was very cheerful and pleasant.

Did he keep much company?

His chief acquaintance were, the Ishams, of Stagsden, one of whom his son married after the doctor's death; and Dr. Yarborough, of Digsall; and the Duchess of Portland; Dr. and Mrs. Delaney; Dr. Purcey, of Wellwyn; Mr. Richardson, from London, a punchy, full-bellied, gentleman; and Dr. Johnson, a very large gentleman, who used to take snuff with his hand out of his pocket; and Dr. Smith, of Datchworth, a very large man, and esteemed very rich; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, once and twice a year. Dr. J. smelt strong of snuff, and used to talk very gruff, and we considered him a very high larned man.

Did the doctor employ much of his time in writing?

He used to be called up in summer and winter at half past eight—his first walk was in his garden, between the horse-chesnut trees—after breakfast he invariably passed some hours in his study. In an evening he used to extend his walk among some lime-trees, at the top of his garden, and sit on a white bench and view the stars; and I have often carried him something in a pint pot to drink.

Was he generally esteemed by the people?

Dr. Young was beloved by every body, all round the country, far and near; and every body used to take great notice of him, and visit him.

What was his stature?

He was a middle-sized and well-made man—full face—fresh colour like a rose—neat in his dress—wore a brown wig—had piercing black eyes—and was pleasant and collected in his manners, but irritable in his temper, though not habitually passionate."

I heard many anecdotes at Wellwyn of his absence of mind; but Wells asserted that they were unfounded, and arose from mistake, credulity, or ignorance.

His house faces the church-yard, and is a few paces out of the north road, on the road to Hitchin. It is one of the largest in the town, and has behind it a beautiful garden, terminated by a brook. From the back door to the water stands, at this time, a double row of noble chesnut-trees, forming a deeply-shaded walk. Formerly there was a bridge over the

water, and a double row of lime-trees was continued up the ascent of an opposite field, and along its farther side, altogether nearly half a mile in length. These lime-trees were planted by Dr. Young, and are now full grown and very beautiful. In two or three places he had put white-painted seats, and on these he composed the greater part of his Night-Thoughts, particularly on one at the upper corner, where an ice-house has since been placed.

To record the circumstance, a square pedestal has been erected a few yards from the spot.

This part of the grounds now belongs to the parsonage-house, which has been erected since Dr. Young's time, by means of a legacy left for the purpose by Dr. Smith, of Datchworth.

In the church-yard is a slab, placed by Dr. Y. in memory of Rogers, a favourite servant; and near it a wooden inscription to the memory of Mary Lewes, who was the doctor's cook, and is said by Wells to have been often called up to attend him in the night, when he has felt himself inclined to write.

He and his wife lie under the Communion Table; and on the north side of the chancel is a handsome marble tablet.

His son and his son's daughter are interred near the wall of the north aisle.

Wells told me, Mrs. Hallows, after the doctor's death, went to live at Hertford. She was a jolly handsome woman.

Cheek, a shopkeeper of Wellwyn, was fifteen years servant to Dr. Young's son, in the same house—he told me of the doctor's absence and gloomy character, but Wells contradicted him to his face.

To the credit of the subsequent residents of the house, and of the inhabitants of Wellwyn generally, every relic of the doctor is still religiously preserved.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

THERE is something amusing to a by-stander, in observing the different plans and projects which are, from time to time, offered as panaceas for those diseases of our body-politic, under which we are, and have been for a long time, labouring. It is really astonishing with what gravity, and even profundity, those different plans and projects have been brought forward; some with the assumption of wisdom, without the least pretence to ratiocination; others, without any foresight or retrospection at all; and some, with such distorted views of the question, that one would think none but

but idiots could call the public attention to them, or dream of their being, for a moment, brought into contemplation. Putting effects for causes, and causes for effects, at one time we are told that it is our enormous expenditure for the support of our poor; at another, the engrossing of farms; at another, the extravagance and improvidence of farmers themselves; at another, the abominable arts and manœuvres of the monopolizers; forgetting that the monopolizers of money, or of land, or, in short, the monopolizers of any one species of property whatever, are quite as blame-worthy as the monopolizers of trade and commerce; in fact, forgetting that monopoly, in some shape or another, is the very essence of the existence of society as at present constituted: and a few, although but a few, will condescend to suppose that an enormous war-establishment, for upwards of twenty years, might have produced those dreadful and disastrous evils under which we at present labour. Leaving all these different opinions, except the last, to be entertained by as many of His Majesty's liege subjects as are pleased to leave their reason behind them, when setting out upon a journey of inquiry, I will take leave to make a few observations upon the poor, and our present expenditure for their support.

The accounts of that expenditure are now before Parliament, or will soon be so; and, when the public are put in possession of them, it will be seen how much of the eight millions, said to be spent in their relief, has been actually, and *bona fide*, so applied. It will then be seen too, how much money has been paid for other purposes out of the poor's rates; such as money to the treasurers of the several counties; money on account of the militia; how much has been expended in fruitless litigation for the removal of a pauper, who, in all probability, might never receive from any parish twenty pounds in the whole course of his life; how much has been expended in litigation, through the irregularities and injustice of the rates; and a variety of other useless expenses, in no way connected with the poor, nor having any relation to their management or comfort; but which, in most cases, have been expended to gratify the silly pride or malignity of some overbearing bully, or venal professor of jurisprudence; one or the other of which animals in most parishes in the kingdom is generally to be found.

From the situation in which we are now most unfortunately placed, the

grand desideratum seems to be, and, indeed I admit, ought, to reduce our expenditure; but that expenditure ought not to be reduced at the expence of Justice. Thus, in regard to the poor, it is argued, adopting the sentiment of Malthus and others, that none but the aged and impotent should be relieved at all—good, provided you find employment for those who are able to work; if you cannot, what will necessarily and inevitably, be the effect of such a system? Why, that their own self-preservation will prompt those, whom you refuse to support, to commit depredations upon those who possess property, and thus immorality and crime will be the result: it is true, you will have the gallows at hand; but that is an engine which even the cool calculating pen of Mr. Malthus would hardly be disposed to endure, notwithstanding the love of his system might lead a good way towards it. Again, would not the adoption of the system of Malthus treat poverty as if it were a crime? Does the occupancy of property confer a right in the occupier of withholding it, although his neighbour, born to poverty, be starving? I speak not of right in law: I know that, in law, the occupier has such right; but I mean the right considered in a moral view of the subject, and such as the morality of the gospel inculcates. I think not; I think no one, having the means, ought to suffer even an animal to starve, much more a fellow-creature. The thought is certainly horrid, but it would be more humane to cut the thread of existence at once than to suffer the poor to lengthen a miserable life, embittered as it would be, like that of Tantalus, by the view of delicacies and delights which he durst not taste, although within his grasp; to such dilemma, it appears to me, these opinions lead. But there is another view of the question relative to the relief and management of the poor, which has always been kept in the back ground; and upon which those who argue upon the question are not disposed to glance, lest, I suppose, some magic argument should start up and overwhelm all their fairy reasoning at once: and that is, the poor and our poor-laws are the effect of the system of individual property; and all our reasonings are built upon such a system! Now, although I am obliged to admit that, no other system can suit the present state of society, yet conclusions ought not to be drawn with too much confidence, from a state in which much inherent error will always abound.

Huntspill.

J. JENNINGS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY inserting the following fragment of a dream, you will oblige,
March 1815.

C. D.

My companion now led me towards a hospital, into which, he told me, all the sick people of the county were forcibly taken. "In order to be cured, I suppose?" said I. "No, (said he,) not to be cured, but to prevent the spreading of the infection."

I followed him into the court-yard, where all the sick were assembled; I saw some who appeared to be in perfect health, others in the last stage of an infectious fever. "Are all these people ill?" said I. "Oh! I don't know; I suppose not; but in half a year's time there will be a meeting of physicians, who will examine into all their cases." "Half a year's time! and are all these poor creatures to breathe this contagious air for six months, though some may be now in perfect health, and might just as well be at liberty?" "We think ourselves very happy," (replied he,) "that the physicians come so often; in some other counties they meet but once a year: besides, for those who are only suspected of being slightly ill, there is a meeting of an inferior sort of medical people twice a year also."

My attention was now attracted by a strong healthy-looking man, who was sorrowfully watching his fellow-prisoners. "Is that man ill?" said I. "No, I believe not; but one of his neighbours thought him so, and sent him here." I went up to him—"Are you ill?" said I. "No," he answered, in a mournful tone. "I am afraid you will become so by staying here." "No; my constitution is good, my frame robust; I shall not fall ill; but it is a hard thing to live with all these miserable wretches!" I looked at a young woman, whose pale countenance filled me with compassion. "Had she the fever when she came here?" "No, (said he, a tear of pity falling down his cheek,) she was as well as I was, but, poor thing, not so strong; at first the sight of these infected creatures, and their ravings, terrified her; she flew from them, and would have hid herself if she had been able; but soon she caught the fever; and now, see, she raves like the rest." "I hope when she leaves the hospital, her health will return." "No, she will never be what she has been; it is very unlikely that she should ever recover her health; and, if

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she should, it will never be believed; no prudent family will take her into their house, for fear the infection should not be entirely gone; and most likely she will be obliged to continue all her life to associate with the infected, and an untimely death will end her miserable existence." "But why (said I,) are not those who are only slightly suspected of being ill kept apart from those who are decidedly so? How much better it would be for the country in general; then there might be some hope of subduing this dreadful fever." "Oh yes, but nobody thinks of it."

I now looked at a young man who had death in his countenance, and who was raging in a strong delirium. "He must have been wretchedly ill when he was brought here, I suppose," said I. "No, he had only a slight head-ache, and a little heat on his skin; a few days rest, with a little medical aid, would have quite restored him; but, as soon as he came here, two or three of the incurable patients went up to him, and he soon became as hopelessly ill as they were."

I saw some children with the others. "Is it possible (I exclaimed,) that children can be sent here? Children, who instantly take every disorder to whose contagion they are exposed." "Yes, (said he,) they are sometimes sent here, and they never escape the disorder; and, generally, it injures their constitution for life."

"What (said I) is done with these poor creatures when the physicians have decided on their case?" "Some, who have the fever severely, are sent into the hospital again for a year." "Those certainly are kept separate from the new patients?" "No, not at all." "Why not?" "Because nobody thinks of it." "But (I exclaimed), in my country, in the hospitals which are for different disorders from this of your's, and into which people are not sent against their wills, there are separate wards for persons infected with contagious disorders; I suppose then the fever for which people are sent into your hospital is not of so bad a kind as ours?" "It is the worst in the world, (he replied;) the one in which the patient suffers the most; the one in which he is the most likely to injure others; the one which it is the most difficult to cure; it is the only one in the world which makes the patient miserable after death, as well as before; and (he added) it is the disorder which our Saviour came into the world to cure."

3 E

cure." I was shocked and astonished; after a pause, I asked again, "Well, what becomes of the other patients?" "Some are declared by the physicians to have been quite well when they entered the hospital." "They are of course discharged immediately?" I said. "So the law orders, and so the physicians direct." "And is it not done?" "If they have money enough to pay the nurses, it is done." "Pay the nurses! (I exclaimed,) those who were not sick pay the nurses!" "Yes." "And if they cannot?" "They must return to the hospital till they can."

As soon as I could speak, I continued my enquiries:—"Those who are discharged, as having been falsely suspected of being ill, have of course some compensation made to them for what they have suffered, or at least they are conveyed home without expence?" "No: they go out, as I told you, with injured constitutions, and ruined hopes, and receive no compensation whatever; and often, for want of being assisted to reach their homes, they fall into sickness on their way." "Well, and the rest?" "Some (he said,) who were really ill when they entered the hospital, are obliged to be discharged, because the symptoms are not accurately represented to the physicians; they are often in a most infectious state at this time, far worse than when they entered the hospital; and thus they are sent abroad into the world to do much more harm than they would have done if their first illness had never been attended to; they are often brought into such a deplorable state by their stay here, that it is necessary to secure them again almost immediately, and sometimes to destroy them; but, perhaps, not till they irreparably injured many others, by communicating to them their dreadful disorder, as well as by all the mischief to which it inclines them."

"I cannot understand your account, (said I;) did not the persons who founded these hospitals wish to stop the progress of this fever?" "Yes." "Why then, in such an enlightened nation as your's, has every part of the institution so much the contrary tendency; that, if it had been intended to establish a house to spread contagion and death, it could hardly have been managed differently?" "Because (said he,) nobody thinks of it; the rich and great are seldom brought into these horrid places, and, when they are, they can, by means of money, procure apartments secure from infection."

Besides, the persons who are suspected of having this disorder are hardly considered as objects of sympathy; Christians forget that their Master cared for all, and pitied all; they forget too that some who suffer these things are not sick, and would not become so if they were not dragged away by force, and locked up in these regions of misery."

"But (said I), are there not persons whose duty it is to visit these hospitals, and see that they are managed properly?" "Yes, there are." "Why do those who are appointed to visit your hospital so much neglect their duty?" "Because they do not think of it."

I was so much irritated by again receiving this eternal answer, that I turned hastily away from my informer; the motion awoke me; I found my mind filled with the most painful images, but I soon shook them off, rejoicing that all I had seen and suffered was but a dream, when suddenly a thought struck at my heart, and gave it sadder feelings than even those which my dream had excited. "Thus," it said, "do we build prisons, that spread the most pestilential, the most fatal, of all disorders, that spread guilt and misery; thus do we imitate the great destroyer; and we can sleep in our beds, because—we do not think of it."

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES of the STATE of SOCIETY and MANNERS at READING, concluded.

IN an obscure part of the town stands a building, erected with a noble intention and most munificent spirit. It is entitled, the "*Oracle*,"* and was raised in pursuance of the last will of Mr. John Kendrick, who died in the early part of the 17th century. This worthy man was a native of the town of Reading, and the sum he bequeathed for the construction of the Oracle, and the maintenance of its intended purpose, was not less than 7,500l.

The intent of the donor in the foundation of this building, was the increase of human happiness, by the encouragement of industry; and never could posthumous charity take a more judicious direction. But, alas! the man

* The word *oracle* appears a corruption of *oriel*, which signifies a building characterised by a porch or cloister. From such a circumstance, no doubt, Oriel college, in Oxford, took its name; and the building, at Reading, now under consideration, possesses a handsome portico in front.

who traces a path for the guidance of posterity, commits his wishes to an unknown sea, on which they are seldom piloted to the intended harbour.

By the tenor of Mr. Kendrick's will, the large sum he bequeathed was to be employed in the building of a commodious house, and in the providing of raw materials, (principally wool,) for the benefit of the destitute poor. The building seems to have flourished, and the necessitous to have derived much assistance therefrom, until the breaking out of the civil war. The Oracle was then converted into a garrison for the parliamentary soldiers; but it was afterwards restored to some resemblance of its original purpose. At the beginning of the last century, however, the building was proved, by a disinterested examiner, to be in a ruinous condition, and converted to the uses of two or three aldermen, who occupied a part as store-rooms, and let the remainder for workshops to strangers.

The dilapidated parts have been since repaired, and several manufactories are now carried on within the walls, which certainly may be said to "give labour to the poor." The chief portion of the money now remaining is lent, by the trustees, to different tradesmen of the borough.

Although without any direct allusion to the fabric founded by Mr. Kendrick, I cannot here refrain from noticing the flagrant manner in which most charities are abused, when the lapse of a few short years has caused the intention of the donor to operate on a new generation. Would it not be more advisable to attend, with a liberal hand, to the need of those who pine around in present sorrow, than to cater for the wants of distant ages, and to neglect the opportunity of doing certain good, for the doubtful project of dispensing benefits on unborn misery, through the hands of the indifferent or avaricious?

The classical school of Reading, now conducted by Dr. Valpy, is well known, and has long possessed considerable reputation. This school is a royal foundation, and owes its existence to Henry VII. An hospital dedicated to St. John formerly stood on the ground-plan of the present seminary. When King Henry was at Reading, in 1486, he noticed to the abbot the ruined state of St. John's hospital, and readily acceded to the abbot's proposal for converting the decayed establishment into a grammar-school. In order to render his permis-

sion actively efficient, he endowed the new institution with ten pounds per annum, to be paid from the crown-rents of the town of Reading. Archbishop Laud afterwards added twenty pounds per annum to the master's salary, and several other persons evinced their love of learning by liberal gifts to the rising establishment.

A portrait of Henry VII. painted on pannel, was hung in the old school-room, and is still in the possession of the master.

The Town-hall is a handsome room, 108 feet long, and 32 feet wide. It is of modern construction, and is embellished with several portraits, the most interesting of which are those of Archbishop Laud (presented to the corporation in 1667), and Mr. Kendrick, a three-quarter length, in a black dress, short hair, and small band.

The footways of Reading were composed of flints and round pebbles, to the great inconvenience of pedestrians, until the year 1785, when a bill for paving, watching, and lighting, the town, was brought into parliament, and the design successfully carried into execution.

Reading has often felt the devastating hand of war, ravage, and misery. Berkshire was a favourite county with the Danes, during the periods in which England was tormented by their predatory irruptions. Several battles were fought between the Danes and the Saxons, in the neighbourhood of Reading; and the town nearly as frequently suffered from pillage and fire.

In 1643, during the rage of the civil war, Reading underwent all the deep miseries of a protracted siege. The town was defended for the king by Sir Arthur Aston, and the assault was headed by Essex, the parliamentary general. The low situation of Reading, to the south and west, laid it open to the batteries of the assailants, and many innocent persons fell by their shot. Within a week after the commencement of the siege, the governor received a wound on the head (a blow on "the pate," as the parliamentary legend expresses it), by a tile, which was beaten down from a building by a cannon ball; and he was obliged to resign the command to Colonel Fielding. After defending the place for a fortnight, the garrison hung out a white flag, and demanded a parley; but a negotiation was scarcely commenced, when Prince Rupert attacked an advanced post, and the king himself drew near to the relief of the town. When

this became known to the capitulators, Colonel Fielding was much pressed by many officers to break off the truce. His answer was in the true spirit of the high-bred cavalier:—"If the king himself should knock at the gate, and command me to do it, I would not forfeit my honour and the faith I have pledged during the truce."

When King Charles ascertained the desperate situation of the garrison, he retired to Caversham-house* (now the seat of Major Marsack), on the Oxfordshire side of the river Thames; and the next day articles of capitulation were agreed on.

The neighbourhood of Reading is memorable as the last spot on which a sword was drawn in defence of James II. When the Prince of Orange landed, towards the close of the year 1688, a part of the king's army was quartered at Reading; and, when a detachment of the prince's troops advanced to the town, Lord Ogilvie, then past fourscore years of age, drew up a Scottish regiment in the market-place, and some Irish dragoons, in the interest of James, formed on the High-bridge. The royal party was soon worsted; and it is traditionally asserted in the neighbourhood, that the towns-people regarded them with so much rancour, that they fired on them, from the house-windows, during the conflict.

The anniversary of this contest, quaintly termed "Reading fight," was celebrated, until very lately, by the ringing of bells; and a song was made, at the time, on the occasion, and set to the tune of "Lillibullero." The following is a specimen of the composition:—

Five hundred papishes came there,
To make a final end
Of all the town, in time of prayer,
But God did them defend.

Reading has produced some persons of note and worth, among whom the following appear the most eminent.

Archbishop Laud, so well known for his attachment to the unfortunate King Charles. His father was a clothier, and the house in which he is traditionally

* The house then belonged to Lord Craven. By the civility of Fairfax the king was permitted to have an interview here with his children. Ludlow says that Cromwell was present at this interview, and that he described it to Sir John Berkeley as "the tenderest sight that ever his eyes beheld."

said to have been born is still standing in Broad-street.

John Blagrove, a mathematician of considerable talent.

James Merrick, a clergyman of excellent qualities, and author of many religious pieces.

Sir John Barnard, one of the most upright citizens of London, and one of the ablest senators she ever sent to represent her in parliament. The parents of Sir John were Quakers, but he was baptized by Bishop Compton when he arrived at the age of nineteen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERMIT me, if it should not be incompatible with your plan, to notice, in your very valuable Magazine, an instance of remarkable coincidence of idea, and similarity of expression, in two modern authors; one of whom, allow me to say, is,

Of little note—of undistinguish'd name;
Unskill'd in verse, and scarcely known to fame.

In the year 1804 I published "Hispaniola," with other poetical pieces, among which was one "*In memory of a late celebrated Female Writer*," which, with the addition of two other stanzas, contained the following—

Where Laura's shrouded relics lie,
May soft-wing'd breezes, passing by
O'er Death's lone mansions fling around
perfume;
And there may Genius bend his head
Respectful o'er her narrow bed;
And there may wild-flowers smile in constant bloom.

For such her energies of mind,
That few most fam'd of woman-kind
In power of intellect with her might vie;
For her's was Nature's sterling ore,
And Fancy's fascinating lore,
And boundless thought, that proudly soar'd
on high.

What boots it that her genius fir'd,
Or that Philosophy acquir'd
For her celebrity and great renown;
She climb'd up Wisdom's towering steep
But just to look around and weep,
And hug despair, and wear misfortune's frown.

Since then nor skill nor genius give
Their fam'd inheritor to live,
Screen'd from the pelting storms of scowling fate;
Ah! wiser they—more prudent far,
Who prize, 'midst life's uncertain war,
Faith's holy visions of a happier state.

Among "*The Remains of William Reed*,"

Reed," (late of Thornbury,) printed at Bristol in the year 1815, is the following—"Ode to the Memory of *Mary Woollstonecraft*."

Where Woollstonecraft's cold relics lie,
May soft-wing'd breezes, passing by,
O'er Death's low mansions fling around
perfume!

May Genius bend his honour'd head
Respectful o'er her narrow bed,
And there the wild-flower smile in constant bloom.

Vast was her energy of mind,
And few there be of woman-kind
In power of intellect with her could vie;
For her's was Nature's sterling ore,
And Fancy's fascinating lore,
And boundless thought, that proudly soar'd
on high.

What boots it that her genius fir'd,
Or that Philosophy acquir'd
For her a seraph's praise, and wide renown?

She climb'd up Wisdom's summit high,
But just to look around and sigh,
And meet Despair, and feel Misfortune's frown.

Since then nor skill nor genius give
Their blest inheritor to live,
Screen'd from the shafts that wound the
feeling soul,

Mine be the virtuous maid sincere,
Who blithely fills an humble sphere,
Though Fame refuse her merits to enroll.

These last stanzas, sir, must be acknowledged to be a pretty close imitation, and to bear almost as near a resemblance to the preceding as two lines I remember once to have met with in the *Tatler*, bore to each other, and which were said to have puzzled a wise-acre versifier of former times for the space of three long months, about which he should give the preference to; whether—

"Her song she sung with so much art."

Or—

"She sung her song with so much art."

I do not, however, complain on this occasion, inasmuch as I consider it no small compliment for a man of genius to adopt any of my humble productions for his own. In this case, indeed, the deceased might have copied and improved, without the most distant idea of publishing; and it was too much to expect that the reverend editor of his remains should have detected the plagiarism, unacquainted as he was with the author of the original lines.

S. WHITCHURCH.

Bath; April 8, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE etymological absurdities of Plato, Varro, and other ancient authors, have long prejudiced all polite, and even most philosophic, scholars, against etymological studies. As for the sciolists and witlings who affect to despise what they do not understand, they are unworthy of notice; and may be permitted to rote and repeat, grin and giggle, in their own very accomplished and significant manner. But those under whose authority the insect-critics take shelter in all their distress and poverty, are entitled to respectful attention.

"I shall not here speak (says the truly classical Buchanan) how trivial, deceitful, and oftentimes ridiculous, this enquiry after the original of words is. I pass by Varro, and other learned men, who have been often laughed at on this account. I omit also the whole *Cratylus* of Plato, wherein he is guilty of the same fault." The sum of this argument is: Plato, Varro, and others, wrote absurdly on etymology, and therefore etymology is absurd; they have been ridiculed because they treated of etymology ridiculously; and therefore all who treat of the same subject, whether absurdly or rationally, ought to be ridiculed. In like manner it might be argued, some of the old philosophers wrote very absurdly on chemistry, and therefore the science of chemistry is absurd: they were laughed at, therefore all chemists ought to be laughed at. Etymology has the same relation to the meanings of words as chemistry has to the properties of substances; and I must say, at the hazard, perhaps, of the reputation of my understanding, that the improving and perfecting of the former will be a greater service to philosophy than that of the latter.

The understandings of true geniuses may be shaded and obscured, but cannot be darkened or extinguished by the prejudices of education. They possess a sort of instinctive rectitude and intuitive wisdom, which enable them to perceive and embrace truth in spite of the force of habit, the influence of precedents and authorities, and the bias of instilled opinions and early impressions. Buchanan, though half disposed to grumble at etymology, was himself, to a certain extent at least, a true etymologist; and more instances of rational derivation may be found in a few pages of his history, than in whole volumes of those

those mystical, fanciful, pedants, who have treated professedly on the subject. How rationally does he express himself in the following quotation, which, even in a translation, retains much of its force and beauty. "Now we come to demonstrate the community of speech, and thereupon an ancient affinity between the Gauls and the Britons, from the names of rivers, towns, countries, and similar evidences—a ticklish subject, and to be warily handled; for I have formerly proved that a language may be altered by many causes; though it be not changed altogether, and at once, yet it is in a perpetual flux, and easily follows the inconstancy of the alterers by reason of a certain flexibility, which it hath in its own nature. The truth of which appears chiefly in those things that are subject, not only to the alterations of time, but also to every man's caprice; such are all inventions for the daily uses of life, whose names either grow obsolete, or are new-made and refitted for very light and trivial reasons. But the case is far different in those things which are time-proof, and so, after a sort, perpetual or eternal; as the heavens, the sea, the earth, fire, countries, rivers, mountains, and also in those which, by their durableness, as far as the infirmity of nature will permit, do in some sort imitate those unperishable bodies; such are towns, which are built as if they were to last for ever. So that a man cannot easily give new names, or change the old names of nations or cities, for they were not rashly imposed at the beginning, but, in a manner, by the general wise advice and consent of their founders: and therefore these names are deservedly continued, and cannot be altered without making a mighty disturbance in the whole economy of things."

The philosophic sagacity of the above passage is surpassed only by the force of its eloquence. We certainly think with Buchanan, that true etymology is calculated to throw much light on the dark passages of history and the origins of nations; but the reader must not confound it with that *ignes fatui* which showed the high tops of Wales and the green shores of Erin to the first inhabitants, while they were yet in Phenicia, or common labourers at the tower of Babel; or such northern-lights as showed the Scots how to fly out of Scythia, like Abaris riding through the air on a sacred broomstick, over the heads of

many nations to the bleak mountains of Caledonia. Such wonderful phenomena are seen only in the dark by people favoured with the second sight; but they will wholly vanish at the dawning light of a true system of etymology.

The great Verulam seems to have had some prejudice against etymology, for he says, "We cannot approve that curious inquiry which Plato, however, gave into, about the imposition and original etymology of names, as supposing them not given arbitrarily at first, but rationally and scientifically derived. This is, indeed, an elegant and, as it were, waxen subject, which may be handsomely wrought and twisted; but, because it seems to search the very bowels of antiquity, it has an awful appearance, though attended with but little truth and advantage. But it would be a noble kind of grammar, if any one well versed in numerous languages, both the learned and vulgar, should treat of their various properties, and show wherein each of them excelled and fell short; for thus language might be enriched by mutual commerce, and one beautiful image of speech, or grand model of language, for justly expressing the sense of the mind, formed like the Venus of Apelles, from the excellencies of several.*"

One is awed by the majesty of this mighty intelligence, whose most cursory thoughts have the sublimity of creation, and a splendor like that of the sun, which extinguishes all ordinary lights; but we must be permitted to say that the above quotation contains one of the most unphilosophic passages we have been able to discover in all the writings of this great master of wisdom. He always thought clearly and profoundly, but it was impossible for him to give much time and attention to every subject. As etymological inquiry had been conducted, it was certainly attended with but little truth and advantage; but that, even then, it was not wholly uncertain and useless, is sufficiently apparent from the writings of this philosopher: he endeavoured to trace words to their respective origins, and frequently employed Etymology as the handmaid of Philosophy. Thus, to give a single instance, he derives *panic* from *Pan*, who, as usually painted to the eye and represented to the imagination, was much calculated to strike sudden groundless terror, especially into the

* De *Augmentis Scientiarum*.

minds of children; and thus the derivation gives the true idea more clearly and distinctly than a thousand explanations.

The words of this great man, in another place, are so much to our present purpose, that we hope to be indulged in transcribing them. "The greatest obstacle to the progress of the sciences, and the undertaking of new tasks and provinces in them, lies in the despair of mankind, and the supposition of impossibility; for prudent and exact men generally distrust such kind of attempts, upon considering with themselves the obscurity of nature, the shortness of life, the fallacy of the senses, the weakness of the judgment, the difficulties of experimenting, &c.; whence they conceive that when the sciences have reached to a certain state and degree it is impossible for them to rise higher. Therefore, if any man should hope, or undertake for the contrary, they think it the sign of a weak and unripened judgment; and that, such attempts begin with pleasure, proceed with difficulty, and end in confusion. And, as these are thoughts which readily occur to grave and judicious men, we must beware, lest, being ourselves caught with the love of what has an excellent and beautiful appearance, we should slacken the reins of judgment.*"

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the ELGIN MARBLES; by the COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

THE great works with which Pericles adorned and strengthened Athens, were all carried on under the direction and superintendence of Phidias: for this, there is the authority of various ancient writers, and particularly of Plutarch; but he distinctly asserts in the same passage, that Callicrates and Ictinus executed the work of the Parthenon; which is confirmed also by Pausanias, so far as relates to Ictinus, who likewise ornamented or constructed the temple of Apollo at Phigalia; from whence, by a singular coincidence, the sculptures in high relief, lately purchased for the British Museum, were transported.

The style of this work, in the opinion of artists, indicates that it belongs to the same period, though the execution is rated as inferior to that of the Elgin marbles. In the fabulous stories which

are represented upon both, there is a very striking similarity; and it may be remarked in passing, that the subjects of the metopes, and of the smaller frieze, which is sculptured with the battle of the Amazons, correspond with two out of the four subjects mentioned by Pliny, as adorning the shield and dress of the Minerva; so that there was a general uniformity of design in the stories which were selected for the internal and external decoration of the Parthenon. The taste of the same artist, Ictinus, probably led him to repeat the same ideas, which abound in graceful forms, and variety of composition, when he was employed upon the temple of another divinity at a distance from Athens.

The statue of Minerva, within the temple, was the work of Phidias himself, and, with the exception of the Jupiter which he made at Elis, the most celebrated of his productions. It was composed of ivory and gold; with regard to which, some very curious anecdotes relating to the political history of that time are to be found in the same writers: the earliest of which, from a passage in a cotemporary poet, Aristophanes, proves that the value of these materials involved both Pericles and the director of his works in great trouble and jeopardy; upon which account the latter is said to have withdrawn to Elis, and to have ended his days there, leaving it doubtful whether his death was natural, or in consequence of a judicial sentence: but Plutarch places his death at Athens, and in prison, either by disease or by poison.

Elidas the Argive is mentioned as the master of Phidias; which honour is also shared by Hippias. His two most celebrated scholars were Alcamenes an Athenian of noble birth, and Agoragritus of Paros; the latter of whom was his favourite; and it was reported, that, out of affection to him, Phidias put his scholar's name upon several of his own works; among which the statue called Rhamnusia Nemesis is particularized by Pliny and Suidas.

In another passage of Pliny, Alcamenes is classed with Critias, Nestocrates, and Hégyas, who are called the rivals of Phidias. The name of Colotes is preserved as another of his scholars.

The other great sculptors who were living at the same time with Phidias, and flourished very soon after him, were Agelades, Callon, Polycleetus, Phragmon, Gorgias, Lacon, Myron, Pythagoras, Scopas, and Perelius.

* *Novum Organum Scientiarum.*

The passage in which Pausanias mentions the sculptures on the pediments is extremely short, and to this effect:—"As you enter the temple which they call Parthenon, all that is contained in what is termed the (*eagles*) pediments, relates in every particular to the birth of Minerva; but on the opposite or back front is the contest of Minerva and Neptune for the land;—but the statue itself is formed of ivory and gold." The state of dilapidation into which this temple was fallen when Stuart visited it in 1751, and made most correct drawings for his valuable work, left little opportunity of examining and comparing what remained upon that part of the temple with the passage referred to: but an account is preserved by travellers, who about eighty years earlier found one of these pediments in tolerable preservation, before the war between the Turks and Venetians, in 1687, had done so much damage to this admirable structure.

In the *Antiquities of Athens*, by Stuart, vol. ii. p. 4, it is said, "Pausanias gives but a transient account of this temple, nor does he say whether Hadrian repaired it, though his statue and that of his empress Sabina in the western pediment have occasioned a doubt whether the sculptures, in both, were not put up by him. Wheler and Spon were of this opinion, and say they were whiter than the rest of the building. The statue of Antinous, now remaining at Rome, may be thought a proof that there were artists in his time capable of executing them; but this whiteness is no proof that they were more modern than the temple, for they might be made of a whiter marble; and the heads of Hadrian and Sabina might be put on two of the ancient figures, which was no uncommon practice among the Romans; and if we may give credit to Plutarch, the buildings of Pericles were not in the least impaired by age in his time; therefore, this temple could not want any material repairs in the reign of Hadrian."

With regard to the works of Hadrian at Athens, Spartian says "that he did much for the Athenians;" and a little after, on his second visit to Athens, "going to the east he made his journey through Athens, and dedicated the works which he had begun there; and particularly a temple to Olympian Jupiter, and an altar to himself."

The account given by Dion Cassius is nearly to the same effect, adding, that he placed his own statue within the

temple of Olympian Jupiter, which he erected.

He called some other cities after his own name, and directed a part of Athens to be styled Hadrianopolis: but no mention is made by any ancient author, of his touching or repairing the Parthenon. Pausanias, who wrote in his reign, says that "the temples which Hadrian either erected from the foundation, or adorned with dedicated gifts and decorations, or whatever donations he made to the cities of the Greeks, and of the Barbarians also, who made application to him, were all recorded at Athens in the temple common to all the gods."

Some notes of Mr. Fauvel, a painter and antiquarian, who moulded and took casts from the greatest part of the sculptures, and remained fifteen years at Athens, are given with the tracings of these drawings; in which it is said, with regard to these pediments, "these figures were adorned with bronze, at least if we may judge by the head of Sabina, which is one of the two that remain; and which, having fallen, and being much mutilated, was brought to Mr. Fauvel. The traces are visible of the little cramps which probably fixed the crown to the head. The head of the emperor Hadrian still exists. Probably this group has been inserted to do honour to that emperor, for it is of a workmanship different from the rest of this sculpture."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with pleasure the remarks which have lately appeared in your valuable repository, on the subject of English philology and grammar. Permit me to take the present opportunity of asking one of your learned correspondents, from whose labours I expect much information, what is his particular rule in the use of the subjunctive mood in the English language. I allude to Dr. Shaw's letter, p. 301, of your last number. "Whenever (says that gentleman) my work *be* published." I conceive some expletive is here understood; perhaps the expression is intended as a short mode of writing *shall be*. If so, only the future indicative may be intended. But the frequency with which *be* is used by some writers, and the manner in which Lindley Murray requires it, is so different from Horne Tooke, and some other well-received writers, that I cannot

cannot help wishing for information on a subject which so much puzzles me, and many others, whose opinions I have asked.

INQUISITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is justly remarked, that all Europe is agitated simply because the solemn Convention of Paris was dispensed with; and many thousand heads of French families, in consequence, placed in a state of proscription!

Hitherto the public have only seen the unprincipled mistranslations of the articles; but I send you the original French, and request they may be printed in your miscellany.

ART. 12.

Seront pareillement respectées les personnes et propriétés particulières. Les habitans, et en général tous les individus qui se trouvent dans la capitale, CONTINUERONT A JOUIR de leurs droits et libertés sans pouvoir être inquiétés ni recherchés EN RIEN relativement aux fonctions qu'ils occupent ou auroient occupées, à leur conduite et à leurs opinions politiques.

ART. 15.

S'il survient des difficultés sur l'exécution de quelqu'un des articles de la présente Convention, l'interprétation en sera faite en faveur de l'armée Française et de la ville de Paris.

The 15th article adds to the obligations of Wellington and Blucher; but, in truth, nothing was wanted to add, in honorable minds, to the force of the 12th article, which pledges those men and their governments, that the inhabitants, and, in general, all the individuals who are found in Paris, SHALL CONTINUE TO ENJOY their rights and liberties, without the power of being disturbed or examined in any thing relative to the functions which they fill or may have filled, to their conduct, and to their political opinions.

If such an article did not bind Wellington, Blucher, and their governments, to the principle, that the parties in question SHALL CONTINUE TO ENJOY, &c. in what terms or language are solemn treaties to be written.—Can the words "*Shall continue to enjoy*," admit of two interpretations?

Let it be understood too, that the words SHALL CONTINUE TO ENJOY, are used in an absolute sense, and without any contingency or limitation, and therefore must be considered as imperative on the parties to the end of time, unless some third party had defeated them,

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passed over their dead bodies, and deprived them of the physical power of fulfilling their solemn engagements.

CATO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR the information of your correspondent Y. of Hackney, whose son he states to be afflicted with a glandular swelling, I beg to communicate the following account.

A female, in my family, had for some years a swelling of that kind, vulgarly called a Derbyshire swelling, and had the advice of three eminent physicians, without receiving any benefit. Some time after my son had the same disorder; it was a large swelling in the front of his throat, which occasioned much inconvenience to him, and some alarm. I was advised by a surgeon to give him burnt sponge; and, after persevering for some months, according to his direction, it effected a perfect cure. The sponge was mixed with liquorice powder, and, with the addition of a little warm water, worked into stiff paste, then rolled into pills about the size of a small marble; he took about four in the course of a day, letting them waste gradually in the mouth. The sponge, and liquorice powder, I procured from Apothecary's Hall.

C. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT of COMMUNICATIONS, received by the BOARD of AGRICULTURE, in ANSWER to QUERIES on the present STATE of AGRICULTURE.

Queries transmitted.

1. **ARE** any farms in your neighbourhood unoccupied by tenants?—and, have landlords, in consequence, been obliged to take them into their own hands?—Please to state the number of farms, and their size.

Two hundred and seventy-nine replies, describing the state of occupation, have been received, which may be thus arranged:—

No. of Letters.

Letters mentioning farms unoccupied by tenants, being thrown on the landlords' hands	149
Letters in which no such want of occupancy occurs	113
Letters in which farms are stated to have become uncultivated, for want of being occupied by the landlords	17

It is necessary to observe, in relation

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to the one hundred and thirteen letters, that their not containing the article of occupation by tenants, is not singly to be taken as a sign of prosperity, as a great number of them are amongst those the most descriptive of agricultural distress. It may be further remarked that the letters represent a very large quantity of land to be uncultivated.

2. *Have any tenants, within your knowledge, given notice to their landlords of quitting their farms at Lady-Day, or any other period?*

Two hundred and sixty-five replies have been received to this query, which may be thus arranged:—

	No. of Letters.
Letters in which the expression is, many farmers have given notice to quit	94
Letters in which the expressions are, several or a few have given notice to quit	90
Letters in which the expression is, all that can have given notice to quit	19
Letters in which the expression is, none have given notice to quit	62

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that until the present period of declension commenced, such an idea as giving notice to quit a farm, except for the purpose of hiring a better one, may be said to be almost unknown in the kingdom; and no circumstance can more clearly mark the present degradation of the employment, than these notices to quit.

3. *Have any farms been lately re-let at an abatement of rent?—and, if so, what is the proportion of such abatement?*

There have been one hundred and ninety returns, specifying the proportionate reduction of rent; and the average of them all is twenty-five per cent.

It should however be remarked that this applies only to the letters which specify the amount of the reduction; many others speak of the same fact, without giving precisely the proportion.

The land rents of the kingdom, according to the returns of the Property Tax, have been stated at thirty-four millions; if the real fact should exceed this by only two millions, the total will be thirty-six millions, and the loss of twenty-five per cent. will give a total of nine millions to landlords alone; but this will by no means, according to the letters received by the Board, be the whole of one year's loss, as the amount of unpaid arrears is stated in many of the letters to be very great indeed.

4. *What circumstances, denoting the distress of the farmers, have come to*

your knowledge which may not be included under the above queries?

By far the greater number of the letters enter into considerable details on the circumstances which denote the present deplorable state of the national agriculture, bankruptcies, seizures, executions, imprisonments, and farmers become parish paupers, are particularly mentioned by many of the correspondents, with great arrears of rent, and in many cases tithe and poor rates unpaid. These circumstances are generally expressed in language denoting extreme distress, and absolute ruin, in a variety of instances.

5. *Is the present distress greater on arable or on grass farms?*

6. *Have flock farms suffered equally with others?*

The replies to the Fifth Query very generally assert the distress to be much greater on arable than on grass land; but many of them observe, that of late the prices of grass-land produce have so much declined, that the difference promises soon to be but small. In general it is asserted that flock farms have suffered much less than others, but they have begun to feel it heavily, yet not equally in all cases, with arable land.

7. *Does the country in which you reside suffer from a diminished circulation of paper?*

There is in the replies some difference of opinion upon this point: much mischief is noted from the failure of country banks. Many of the correspondents are of opinion that agriculture suffers much for want of a larger and safer circulation; and not a few complain heavily of the deficiency of paper being so extreme, that they are forced to sell their products under a great depreciation of price merely from the want of notes to pay for them. But a few others are of opinion that the present amount of paper is adequate to the object of buying and selling at the present reduced prices.

8. *What is the state of the labouring poor?—and what is the proportion of poor rates compared with the years 1811 and 1812?*

The total number of letters containing replies on the first of these subjects amounts to two hundred and forty-six.

Two hundred and eleven letters describe the state of the poor under various expressions, denoting a want of employment, in terms more or less forcible.

Ninety-six of the above letters, expatiating on the degree of this want of employment, describe the extreme distress resulting

resulting from it as amounting to great misery and wretchedness, and in some cases to an alarming degree.

Sixteen letters describe the state of the labouring poor as neither better nor worse than formerly.

Nineteen letters give a favourable report, representing their state as not in want of employment, and therefore not distressed.

These thirty-five cases, so much more favourable than the rest, require a few words of explanation, as in fourteen of them there occur circumstances tending strongly to shew that whatever the present state may be, it will soon become not superior to that of the rest. In seven of these cases they are attended by minutes of unoccupied farms and notices to quit. In two others the poor rates are stated to be high and increased. In one other the favourable report combines with the fact of fifty farmers being distrained for rent. In another case the favourable report is confined to one or two parishes with much distress in their vicinity. In one other, in which the poor are represented as not suffering, it is admitted that they have less employment than heretofore. In another case employment is found by manufacturers. And in one, the reporter employs all the poor of his parish on a principle of charity.

Poor Rates.

The letters containing returns descriptive of Poor Rates are to the following purport:—

	No. of Letters.
Letters in which the Rates have increased since 1811 and 1812 .	129
N.B.—In forty-nine of these letters the proportional rise is given, and amounts, on the average, to forty-two per cent.	
Letters in which the Rates have decreased since 1811 and 1812 .	24
N.B.—In seven of these letters the proportional fall is given, and amounts, on an average, to twenty-nine and an half per cent.	
Letters in which the Rates are stationary, that is, neither higher nor lower than 1811 and 1812 .	72

But this table gives by no means a sufficient idea of the distress at present arising from this heavy tax, as in a variety of instances the farmers who lately paid to these rates have been obliged to give up their farms, and are actually become paupers themselves, and receive parochial allowances like other paupers;

and this increased burthen, in many parishes, occurs while some farms are unoccupied or run waste; and in the cases the most favourable, the burthen falls with increasing weight on the landlords. The letters contain many complaints, that, while the manufacturers, who have occasioned the chief burthen, pay scarcely anything to the rates, the accumulated weight falls on the occupiers of land.

But the surprising circumstance of this result is, the increase being so general at the very period in which, from the reduced price of provisions, a directly contrary effect might have been expected.

* * The great object of the Board in these inquiries has been to collect facts. If it be asked, What conclusions are to be drawn from these facts? Such will of course suggest themselves with the greatest clearness to the members of the Legislature. With this expectation before us, we cannot be surprised at the anxiety felt, and the apprehensions expressed, by many of the ablest persons (being magistrates of extensive jurisdictions), amongst the correspondence whose letters are the basis of this general result. But the Board cannot forbear making one observation, as it may be extremely important to the future state of the country:—When it is considered that the tracts absolutely uncultivated are of considerable extent, and that a great number of farms are thrown upon the landlords' hands, in a period when it must of necessity be extremely inconvenient to attempt their cultivation, in many cases heavily burthensome, and in some ruinous, it must be evident that the management of these farms may probably be so very imperfect as to occasion a great defalcation in the produce of corn. It may also be observed that among the circumstances mentioned in reply to the Fourth Query, is that of a very general neglect of the use of all purchased manures, together with a discharge of labourers formerly employed to an amount that must considerably affect the future cultivation of the soil. These points, if duly considered, may afford no slight reason for apprehending a considerable declension in the amount of future productions; and, should such an effect arise, it may come at a time in which the pressure will be more severely felt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ONE of your correspondents proposed, in your 252nd number, for March, 1814, that a pound should be paid at the birth of every child, to a public fund established for the purpose, as provision growing out of compound interest and survivorship, to provide for

old age; and he shewed that it would afford 20*l.* per annum at 60; 30*l.* at 70; and 40*l.* at 80. This plan was practicable, and it supposed little or no opulence in the subscribers; but immediately after, one would think as a satire on the country, and on the labouring classes, Mr. Rose, and some other great pluralists, set on foot banks for depositing small savings, at the instant when it was notorious no poor man could live by his labour.

I see you have published some papers on this subject, probably because you would not discourage any plan which promised some benefit to indigence. I have little opinion that any plan of this kind can be a substitute for the removal of taxes and disbanding the standing army; but, as many of your readers may think differently, and may be desirous of establishing such provident banks in their vicinities, you will enable them to render the best service of these establishments by printing the well-digested plan of Professor Christian, which appears in a very useful Tract on this subject, lately circulated by him:—

The regulations for the machinery, or the management by trustees and committees, may be taken (he observes,) from the Bath, Southampton, or Hertford plans; or may be varied in different counties, according to the discretion of the gentlemen who wish to promote the objects of the institution. But the following regulations will be necessary to preserve the leading principles of this plan.

I. All the money deposited shall be invested, in the names of three or four of the trustees, in the funds, in the three per cent. Consolidated Annuities.

II. No sum less than one shilling shall be received; and no deposits will be entitled to a dividend till they shall be sufficient to purchase one pound of stock in the three per cent. Consolidated Annuities, and no dividend to be allowed upon any less sum.

III. All depositors of the value of one or more pounds stock are to be proportionate proprietors of the stock invested under the management and trust of the institution.

A regular account of the stock thus invested shall be kept by the chief clerk, in a book entitled, "The stock account book of the Provident bank of the county of _____."

IV. Each depositor shall pay for one pound stock, if the current price be not an exact sum in silver, the nearest sum in silver above it; and, when he draws back one pound, or any number of pounds, of

stock, he shall receive the nearest sum in silver below the current price of the day when he receives it.

V. Each depositor may receive, on the 15th of January or July, in every year, 3½*d.* as a dividend upon each pound of stock for the preceding half year.

VI. If the dividends are not called for in the month of January or July respectively, and they amount to one or more pounds of stock, they shall be carried to the depositor's account, in the same manner as so much money paid in on the 1st day of Feb. or the 1st day of August.

VII. It being intended that the depositors shall contribute to the support of the institution, the money gained by the receipts and re-payment of the deposits and dividends shall be carried to a surplus fund, and shall be applied to the payment of the necessary expences; and, when the remainder is sufficiently large, to the augmentation of the dividends.

VIII. Every one may, at any time, take back one pound of stock, or any number of pounds stock, with the fractional part standing on his account; but he shall not take back more than fifteen pounds of stock in one day, without fourteen days' notice to the chief clerk.

Nothing can be more perspicuous than these regulations; and the public are much indebted to a gentleman of so much learning and experience for condescending to perfect the plan. I cannot, however, but press on his notice, and that of all persons disposed to promote such institutions, that the plan of subscribing a pound on the birth of a child for provision in its old age, merits serious notice, and that it would be an improvement, if the Savings, or part of them, went in aid of the accumulations of that original pound. A poor man would then have RIGHTS of property in his old age, and poor-rates and work-houses would be unnecessary.

PUBLICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING in your number for April that a father desires advice for a son who is afflicted with glandulous obstructions of the neck, and always having a desire to do good, I have here sent him my advice.

Your correspondent says, his son has been under the care of two eminent surgeons in London for at least a twelve-month, and that after that time, finding him just the same, they recommended sea-bathing, which, undoubtedly, ought to have been used at the first.

It is a matter of great regret, that some medical men in London pay more attention to the filling of their pockets than to the health of their fellow creatures. Living in a sea-port town, I have with pain observed the arrival of many poor emaciated objects labouring under the last stage of Phthisis, who, after remaining a few weeks, have ended a life which no skill could then save.

I would advise him by all means to persevere in sea-bathing, as soon as the weather permits; but till then apply a plaster made of the—*Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro*; and to take two tea-spoonfuls of the following electuary three times a day:—*R Spongia Ustum ʒij. Mel. Opt. quant. suff. ft. Linctum.*

April 24, 1816.

MEDICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK
from LONDON to KEW.

I TURNED aside to view a manufactory of Delft and Stone ware, for which, among potters, Mortlake is famous. A silly air of mystery veiled these workshops from public view; and, as I professed mine to be a visit of mere curiosity, the conductor's taciturnity increased with the variety of my unsatisfied questions. It was in vain I assured him that I was no potter—that experimental philosophy and chemistry had stript all empiricism of its garb—and that no secret, worth preserving, could long be kept in a manufactory which employed a dozen workmen, at 20s. a week. The chief articles made here consist of those brown stone jugs, of which the song tells us, one was made of the clay of Toby Philpot, and the consumption of which must depend on the passion for ale-drinking; which, owing to the modern fashion of wine-drinking and gin-drinking, rendered excusable by the felonious practices of public brewers, seems greatly on the decline.

I could not help remarking, that the groupes on these jugs are precisely those on the common pottery of the Romans, found wherever there are Roman remains. I learnt, however, that the patterns here employed are not copied from the antique, but from those used at Delft, of which this manufactory is a successful imitation in every particular: and perhaps the Delft manufactory itself is but a regular continuation of a series of stone or earthen-ware manufactories, from the age of the Romans. Each may have continued to imitate the ap-

proved ornaments of its predecessors, till we trace in the productions of this contemporary pottery, the patterns used by the nations of antiquity when just emerging from barbarism. Hunting, the most necessary of arts to the vagrant and carnivorous savage, is the employment celebrated on all these vessels. A stag, followed by ferocious quadrupeds and hungry bipeds, forms their chief ornament. I have picked up the same groupes among Roman ruins, have often contemplated them in the cabinets of the curious, and here I was amused at viewing them in creations but a week old.

To take off ornamental impressions on plastic clay was a contrivance which would present itself to the first potter—but perhaps it was the foundation of all our proud arts of sculpture, painting, hieroglyphic-design, writing, seal-engraving, and, finally, of printing and copper-plate engraving! What an interesting series!—but I solemnly put the question—have we arrived at the last of its terms? Is the series capable of no further application, extension, or variation? Have we conceived the utmost limits of its abstractions? Have we examined the powers of all its terms with equal care? In one sense, we may never get beyond a Phidias or a Canova—in another, beyond a Woollet or a Bartolozzi—or, in a third, beyond a Corregio or a David;—but have we sufficiently examined and husbanded the abstractions of Thoth or Cadmus?—Ought not the signs of ideas, ere this, to have become abstract representations as universal in their signification as ideas themselves?—Ought we to be obliged to study all languages and many characters, in order to comprehend the ideas which are common to the whole human race? Are ideas more numerous than musical sounds, and tones and tunes? Do not the powers of musical characters and of the telegraph prove the facility and capacity of very simple combinations? Does not the Christmas game of 'Twenty indicate the narrow range of all our ideas? And is not a fact thereby ascertained, from which we may conceive the practicability of so combining hieroglyphic with arbitrary characters, as to be able to read men's ideas without the intervention of a hundred tongues?

On leaving this manufactory, I proceeded about a hundred yards, through the main street; and, turning a corner on the right, beheld the ancient gateway, now bricked up, and the ruined walls

walls of an enclosure, sanctified, during five centuries, as the residence of thirty-four successions of the chief-priests of England. Learning that the enclosure was occupied by a market-gardener, I could not avoid observing, as a proof of the sagacity of gardeners, and of the luxury which manured these scites, that I have seldom visited decayed religious houses without finding them in possession of market-gardeners! Ah, thought I, as I stopt before the gate, how many thousands of rich donations used to be brought to that portico by superstitious votaries, who considered it as the emblem of the gate of St. Peter, and believed, that, if welcomed at one, they should be equally welcomed at the other! Poor souls—they and their spiritual protectors have alike passed away—and we can now look with the eye of Philosophy on the impotent impostures of one party, and on the unsuspecting credulity of the other!

I was in haste—yet I could not avoid stopping five minutes—yes, reader, and it is a lesson to human pomp—I could wait but five minutes to contemplate the gate through which had passed thirty-four successors to the see of Canterbury, from Anselm, in the time of William the Norman, to Warham and Cranmer, the pliant tools of the tyrant Tudor. As leaders of the Catholic church, we may now, in this Protestant country, speak, without offence, of their errors and vices. Ambition and the exercise of power were doubtless the ruling passions of the majority, with slight regard to the means by which they could be gratified—yet it would be uncandid not to admit that many men, like the present amiable Protestant archbishop, have filled this see, whose eminent virtue, liberality, and piety, were their principal recommendations—and who doubtless believed all those articles of the church's faith which they taught to others. They were, in truth, wheels of a machine which existed before their time; and they honestly performed the part assigned them, without disputing its origin or the sources of its powers; prudently considering that, if they endeavoured to pull it in pieces, they were likely themselves to become the first victims of their temerity. Thus doubtless it was with Cicero and the philosophers of antiquity; they found theological machinery powerful enough to govern society; and though, on the subject of the gods, they prudently conformed, or were silent, yet we are not at this day

warranted in supposing that they obsequiously revered the absurd theology of the romance of Homer. Of the archbishops who have passed this gate, St. Thomas à Becket was perhaps the greatest bigot; but the exaltation of the ecclesiastical over the temporal powers was the fashion of his day; and obedience and allegiance could scarcely be expected of a clergy who, owing all their dignities to the pope, owned no authority superior to that of the keeper of Peter's Keys to the Gates of Heaven!

I could not, even in thus transiently glancing at these meagre remains, avoid the interesting recollection that this portico once served as a sanctuary for the contrition of guilt against the unsparing malignity of law. In those days, when bigotry courted martyrdom as a passport to eternal glory, and when, in consequence, the best principle of religion was enabled to triumph over the malice of weak princes and the tyranny of despots, this gate (said I) served as one of many avenues to the emblem of that Divinity to whom the interior was devoted. It justly asserted the authority of the religion of charity, whose founder ordered his disciples to pardon offences, though multiplied seventy times seven times. Yet, alas! in our days, how much is this divine precept forgotten! Is not the sanguinary power of law suffered to devour its victims for *first* relapses from virtue, as unsparingly as for any number of repetitions? Do not its sordid agents exult in the youth or inexperience of offenders, and often receive contrition and confession as aggravating proofs of more deliberate turpitude? Has not the modern sanctuary of mercy long been shut, by forms of state, against the personal supplications of repentance, and against humble representations of venial errors of jurisprudence? If sinners would approach that gate, are they not stopped at the very threshold, and obliged to rely on the intercession of some practised minister, or seek the good offices of illiberal clerks? Is this Christendom, the volume of whose faith tells its votaries to knock without fear at the gate of mercy, and it shall be opened by an Heavenly Father—or England, where a solemn law enacts, that it is the right of the subjects to petition the King, and that all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal—or civilized Europe, where it has so often been asserted that the receiving of petitions, and granting their prayer, is the most enviable

enviable branch of royal prerogatives? Alas! will the golden mean of reason never govern the practices of men? Must we for ever be the dupes of superstition, or the slaves of upstart authority? Are we doomed never to enjoy, in the ascendancy of our benevolent sympathies, a medium between the bigotry of the CROZIER, the pride of the SCEPTRE, and the cruelty of the SWORD?

Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the benevolences which flowed from this portico, served as a substitute for the poor's-rates, throughout the adjoining district. Thus FOOD, as well as MERCY, appeared to flow from Heaven, through the agency of the Romish priesthood. Thus they softened the effects of the monopolies of wealth, and assuaged the severities of power. And thus duration was conferred on a system which violated common sense in its tenets; but, in its practices, exhibited every claim on the affections and gratitude of the people. At this gate, and at a thousand others spread over the land, no poor man sought to satisfy his hunger in vain. He was received by no grim-visaged overseer, not called on for equivocal proofs of legal claims, not required to sell his liberty in the workhouse as the price of a single meal—not terrified by the capricious justice of a vulgar constable, nor in fear of the infernal machine, called a pass-cart—but it was sufficient that he was an hungered, and they gave him to eat—or that he was sick, and they gave him medicine. Such was the system of those times; not more perfect for being ancient, but worthy of being remembered, because justified by long experience. Thrice the relative wealth, and as much active benevolence, are at this day exerted to relieve the still unsatisfied wants of the poor, simply because our workhouses are not regularly provided with an hospitable monastic portico, where temporary wants might be supplied with a wholesome meal, without the formality of regular admission, without proofs of settlement, without the terrors of the house of correction, or the horrors of a *middle-passage* in the pass-cart. The tenderest sympathy would then be able to excuse itself from the obligation of granting eleemosynary aid—the act of begging might be justly punished as a crime—and crimes themselves could never be palliated by pleas of urgent want.

This entire scite was too much conse-

crated by historical associations to be passed without further examination. A slight expression of my feelings procured every attention from Penley, the gardener, who told me that his family had occupied it since the revolution, and that he remembered every part above fifty years. He took me to a summer-house, on the wall next the water, the ruins of which were of the architecture of the epoch of the Plantagenets; and, indeed, the entire wall, above half a mile in circuit, was of that age. Of the ancient palace no vestige remained; and he could guess its precise scite only by means of the masses of brick-work which he discovered by digging in certain parts of the garden.

If I was, however, little gratified by remains of the labours of man, I was filled with astonishment at certain specimens of vegetation, unquestionably as ancient as the last Catholic archbishops. Among these were two enormous walnut-trees, twelve feet round the trunk, the boughs of which were themselves considerable trees, spreading above twenty-six yards across. Each tree covered above a rood of ground, and so massy were the lower branches, that it has been found necessary to support them with props. Their height is equal to their breadth, or about seventy feet; and I was surprised to find that, notwithstanding their undoubted age, they still bear abundance of fine fruit. Mr. Penley assured me, that in his time he had seen no variation in them; they had doubtless attained their full growth in his boyhood, but since then they had maintained a steady maturity. At present they must be considered as in a state of slow decay; but I have no doubt that in the year 1914 they will continue grand and productive trees.

I was equally struck with some box-trees, probably of far greater antiquity. They were originally planted in a semicircle, to serve as an harbour; but in the progress of centuries they have grown to the prodigious height of thirty feet, and their trunks are from six to nine inches in diameter.* And what was strikingly curious, in the area which they enclose

* The box-wood used in England by the engravers on wood is often twelve inches in diameter; but it is not of English growth, and comes from Turkey, where it is held in slight estimation. Of course, when engravings on wood are larger than twelve inches in diameter, two blocks are joined together, for it is only the transverse section

is seen the oval table of the arbour, evidently of the same age. It is of the species of stone called Plymouth marble, massy, and so well-wrought, as to prove that it was not placed there at the cost of private revenues. It was interesting, and even affecting, to behold these signs of comfort and good cheer still remaining, so many ages after those who enjoyed them have passed away like exhalations or transient meteors! I would have sat down, and, with a better conscience than Don Juan, have invoked their ghosts over a bottle of the honest gardener's currant-wine; but he had filled up the elliptical area of the trees with a pile of faggots, of which the old table served as a dry basement.

What was less wonderful, though to the full as interesting—was the circumstance that the gardener has, at different times, in digging up the roots of his old fruit-trees, found them imbedded in skeletons of persons, who were interred in or near the chapel of the archbishops. He told me, that a short time before my visit, in removing a pear-tree, he had taken up three perfect skeletons; and that one of them was pronounced by a surgeon in the neighbourhood to be the frame-work of a man full seven feet high. This probably was an accidental circumstance, for it is not to be supposed that any of the interments on this spot took place in those rude ages when bulk and stature led to rank and distinction; and, by consequence, to costly funerals and encasements of stone, which often surprize us with specimens of an apparently gigantic race. Doubtless, however, here were interred hundreds of pious persons, who calculated, in their last moments, on the protection of this consecrated ground till “the earth should be called to give up its dead;” and now, owing to the unsatisfied passion which the first defender of the faith felt for Anna Boleyn, this consecrated spot, and a thousand similar ones, have been converted into cabbage-gardens!

Perhaps more than one archbishop, many bishops, and scores of deans, angelic doctors, and other reverend personages, lie in this now profaned and disho-

section that can be wrought for this purpose. The most famous plantations of box in England are on the White-hill, near Dorking; but the trees there are mere sticks and shrubs compared with these at Mortlake; yet many of them are known to be two hundred years old.

noured spot! So great an outrage might, one would have supposed, have led them, according to ordinary notions, again to walk the earth, to despoil the garden, and disturb the gardener's rest. I expressed my fears on this point to the worthy man; but he assured me, these good gentlefolks lie very quiet, and that, if they produced any visible effect, it was as manure, in rendering the part where they lie a little more productive than the other parts. I shuddered at this lesson of humility—Alas! thought I, is it for such ends that we pamper ourselves—that some of us boast of being better than others—that we seek splendid houses and superfine clothing—and render our little lives wretched by hunting after rank and titles and riches? After all, we receive a sumptuous funeral, and are affectionately laid in what is called consecrated ground, which some political revolution, or change of religion, converting into a market-garden, our bodies then serve but as substitutes for vulgar manure! If such an end of the illustrious and proud men, whose remains now manure this garden, had been contemplated by them, how truly would they have become disciples of the humble Jesus—and how horror-struck would they have been at the fantastic airs which, in their lives, they were giving themselves—yet is there a reader of these pages, the end of whose mortal career may not be similar to theirs—and ought they not to apply to themselves the lesson thus taught by the known fate of the former inhabitants of the archiepiscopal palace of Mortlake?

I shook my head at Penley, and told him, that he was a terrible leveller, and that, in making manure of archbishops and bishops, he was one of the most effective moralists I had ever conversed with!

In walking round this garden, every part proved that its soil had been enriched from all the neighbouring lands. Whether, according to Dr. CREIGHTON, there are classes of organic particles adapted to form vegetables and animals over and over again; or whether, according to the modern chemistry, all organised bodies consist of carbonaceous, metallic, and gaseous substances in varied combination; it is certain, that the well-fed priesthood, who formerly dwelt within these walls, drew together for ages such a supply of the pabulum of vegetation, as it will require ages to exhaust. All the trees of this garden

are of the most luxuriant size—gooseberries and currants in other gardens grow as shrubs, but here they form trees of four or five feet in height, and a circumference of three or four yards. In short, a luxuriance approaching to rankness, and a soil remarkable for its depth of colour and fatness, characterize every part. The abundant produce, as is usual through all this neighbourhood, is conveyed to Covent-Garden market in the night, and there sold by salesmen, who attend on behalf of the gardeners.

I took my departure from this enclosure with emotions that can only be felt. I looked again and again across the space which, during successive ages, had contained so many feelings, and nurtured so many anxious passions; but which now, for many ages, had, among bustling generations, lost all claims to sympathy or notice; and displays, at this day, nothing but the still mechanism of vegetable life. There might be little in the past to rouse the affections; but, in the difference of manners, every thing contributed to excite the imagination. It had been the focus of real piety, or at least of ostensible religion; and, dead as the spot now was, those mouldering walls, some of those gigantic trees, and, above all, the box-tree arbour, had, in remote ages, echoed from hour to hour the melodious chaunts and imposing ceremonials of the Romish church. Here moral habits sanctified the routine of life, and conferred happiness as a necessary result of restraint and decorum—and here vice never disgraced reason by public exhibitions, but, if lurking in any breast, admitted its own deformity by its disguises and its secrecy. In surveying such a spot, the wand of time softens down even the asperities of superstition, and the shade of this gloomy scite, contrasted with the bright days of its prosperity, inclined me to forget the intolerant policy which was wont to emanate from its spiritual councils. Under those fruit-trees, lie all that remains of the follies, hopes, and superstitions of the former occupants; for, of them, I cannot remark as of the torpid remains of Mortlake churchyard, that they live in the present generation.—No! these dupes of clerical fraud devoted themselves to celibacy as a service to the procreative CAUSE of CAUSES, and became withered limbs of their family trees. We can, however, now look on their remains, and presume

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to scan their errors—but let us recollect, that, though we are gazers to-day, we shall be gazed upon to-morrow—and that, though we think ourselves wise, we are, perhaps, fated to be commiserated in our turn by the age which follows. Alas! said I, when will the generation arrive that will not merit as much pity from succeeding generations as those poor monks. Yet how wise, how infallible, and how intolerant, is every sect of religion—every school of philosophy—every party of temporary politicians—and every nation in regard to every other nation! Do not these objects, and all exertions of reasoning, prove, however, that the climax of human wisdom is HUMILITY?

Commending the bones of the monks to the respect of the gardener, whose feelings, to do him justice, were in unison with my own, I proceeded, by the side of the wall, towards the banks of the Thames.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A KNOWLEDGE of the author of the Letters signed Junius, which for able remark, keen invective, polished satire, and extraordinary beauty of composition, have never been excelled, has long been a desideratum in English literature. Observing in your last Magazine for April, an observation of Dr. Busby's proofs being about to appear to prove De Lolme the author of the same, I am induced to send the following extract from an old newspaper of 1769, hoping it may in some measure tend to throw further light on this subject. It is to the following purport:—"We are well assured prosecutions will be commenced against the printer of the Public Advertiser, for the two last letters signed Junius; as well by the Duke of G—— as Colonel B——. It is also assured the printer of that paper is indemnified by the Earl of S——e, whose chaplain, it is said, is the author of those bold papers."

When, Mr. Editor, we add this article to the assertion of Lord Shelburne, that he knew Junius personally, and all about the writing of those letters, and with Junius' private notes, No. 6 and 19, the contents of which were certainly known only to Woodfall; as also Junius's dedication, where he says he is the sole depositary of his own secret; it certainly appears to me, that this gentleman

3 G

has

has the fairest claim to the credit of the authorship of those celebrated essays. The query naturally occurs—Who was the chaplain to his lordship at that period? Perhaps it may be in the recollection of some one who the person was who filled the office at the time alluded to. There is certainly no manner of doubt but that either his lordship, or some one in his interest, was the author; possibly his lordship found materials, and the other composition.

In vol. xxxvi. of the *Monthly Magazine*, there is an article professing, that a gentleman then living was assured by Lady Ashburton that she had seen several of the letters corrected by her husband;—might not Lord Shelburne have submitted them to his inspection for legal information previous to publication? Perhaps some person may be in possession of some particulars respecting the real author; but, till some plausible objection shall be made to the foregoing statement, I shall certainly not change the opinion which I have entertained for several years past.*

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, "An Old Abolitionist," to whose lucubrations you have given a place in your monthly miscellany for January, seems to talk without book. After assuming such a title, he should have furnished you with remarks more conformable to truth and fact. Granville Sharp, of whose benevolence and philanthropy it would not, after an acquaintance of about thirty years, be an easy matter to speak too highly, did not, in the first instance, or "fifty years ago," direct his attention to the *abolition of the African Slave Trade*. His views were directed to the *emancipation of slaves* and the *abolition of slavery*, in every part of the British dominions, and yet, from his known character, he was properly pitched upon as the chairman of a society instituted for the abolition of the *Slave Trade*. His diffidence, however, was such, as to prevent his ever once taking the chair, during an almost unremitted struggle of twenty years, to ac-

* Dr. Busby's volume has appeared, and it satisfies his readers; but, whether De Lolme was or was not Junius, this book will always be a monument of the acumen and research of its author. Another volume ascribes Junius to the late Duke of Portland, a man of the meanest intellect in the House of Peers,—EDIT.

complish that great object; and, if your correspondent had stated this struggle to have continued for twenty instead of forty years, he would have been nearer the mark.

Dr. Thorpe's writings are confidently alluded to by the *Old Abolitionist*, but, I doubt, they will not be of much service to us in arriving at the truth on this subject, namely, "ensuring the emancipation and civilization of Africa." And, after his return to England, Dr. Thorpe had ample and repeated opportunities, of protracted duration, to explain every subject relative to Sierra Leone. Dr. Thorpe will not venture to disclaim letters in his own hand-writing, and with his own signature. To give an instance from these same writings of Dr. Thorpe, which, though a trifling one, may serve to shew the facility and confidence with which he ventures to misrepresent:—In his first pamphlet, addressed to Mr. Wilberforce, Dr. Thorpe says, "You have for twenty years been considered as the patron of Sierra Leone, and you are designated the *Father of the Abolition*;" and then he goes on to state, that Mr. Clarkson was engaged twenty years in this cause before Mr. Wilberforce, that is to say, when he (Mr. Clarkson) was between five and six years of age. This is a fair sample of the doctor's accuracy. And here, by the way, it may be remarked, that too great merit cannot be ascribed to those gentlemen for their persevering and unwearied exertions in obtaining the grand desideratum of that day, viz. an Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. The exertions of the former in *Parliament* are well known to the public, and cannot be too highly appreciated; but the detail of his assiduous efforts to promote the cause *out of Parliament*, is known but to few. The latter gentleman, from his indefatigable exertions to effect the same important purpose, may be reckoned second to none. He was, in fact, the apostle of the cause. It is far beyond my abilities to do justice to their merits, but truth requires it to be said, (for, *Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato, sed magis amica Veritas*,) that there were others zealously and assiduously engaged, through the medium of the public prints, in rousing the attention of the inhabitants of this island to the horrors of that nefarious traffic in the persons of men, and that for two years before those gentlemen joined the little band of abolitionists.

But, to return to Dr. Thorpe. Notwithstanding

withstanding his eager attempts to detract from, and even to abuse, the African Institution, there cannot be a doubt that, if the public were acquainted with the zealous and unremitting endeavours of that board, and particularly of those directors, whose public engagements largely occupy their time, they would rather be surprised at their multifarious efforts, than disappointed in the effect of those efforts. The people of this country are too rational, too enlightened, to suppose, or to expect, that the population of a country, and more particularly of a country like Africa, can be civilized by brandishing, as it were, the wand of a wizard. Civilization, as is well known to those who know any thing of human nature, or have attended to the order of Providence, is a business of gradual and tedious operation, intailing anxious and laborious perseverance on those who attempt it.

Dr. Thorpe, like your correspondent, unfairly identifies the African Institution with the Sierra Leone Company, and with the officers of government at Sierra Leone; but what, I ask, have the directors of the African Institution to do with the Sierra Leone Company, or with the officers of government, or with the measures adopted and executed by those officers, or with the effect of those measures; in respect to some of which, though they, the directors, may feel regret, they are no more responsible than the man in the moon.

When your correspondent makes Dr. Thorpe to declare, that, "notwithstanding all that has been professed and reported, nothing has yet been effected towards the civilization of the captured slaves;" he may be assured, and the public may be assured, that that declaration is a gross misrepresentation of the fact, for it is not true.

It may not be amiss to let your correspondent know, what, in quality of an Old Abolitionist, he ought to have known before, that the African Institution was not formed on the dissolution of the Sierra Leone Company,—a subsequent event. Its formation had nothing to do with that company, but took place on the separation of the committee of the Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade, after an act for that purpose had been obtained.

If Dr. Thorpe chooses to attack government on their Treaties with Spain and Portugal, what has the African Institution to do with that? and yet the doctor labours to make the public be-

lieve, that he does right in making the African Institution the scape-goat for the sins of the Sierra Leone Company, of the government, and of their officers and servants, &c. &c. Thus, if the institution is to be compensated for their labours by abuse and misrepresentation, they will have plenty of it, and that not confined to the pen of Dr. Thorpe. An anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade," &c. &c. has lately appeared, written, if report says true, by a gentleman of high respectability and character, who seems to impute to the African Institution a disposition to effect the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. This is doing them great injustice, for the fact is, that there is not a man who sits at the board of that institution, who would not think such a measure an act of madness. Their observation has too sorrowfully taught them the effect of slavery on the human character. Degraded and depressed below the par of human nature, as must ever inevitably be the consequence of a state of slavery, those wretched beings are not qualified to fulfil the duties or relations of social life beneficially either to themselves or to others. But, will this respectable writer thence infer, that it is unworthy of the Christian character to associate for the purpose of accomplishing the amelioration and gradual abolition of that oppressive, unnatural, and detestable, state of human existence? ALETHES.

Feb. 14, 1816.

* * We have suppressed a few invectives in this letter, because we never allow an anonymous writer to assail a known writer with any weapons besides arguments; but, to these latter, we trust Alethes will find we have done no injustice.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent's question relative to the cause of sea-sickness, I would beg to refer him, for a satisfactory explanation thereof, to Mr. Macartney's ingenious paper on this subject, which, if I mistake not, was presented to the Royal Society two or three years ago. In sea-sickness, the functions of the brain and nerves seem, in the first instance, to be affected by the sudden, continued, and unusual motion of a vessel agitated by the waves, until, after some time, that organ shall have become sufficiently accustomed to that motion to perform its energies without interruption. This affection of

the brain is manifest by the giddiness and head-ache which are so commonly attendant. The sickness and vomiting, indicating derangement of the stomach, are occasioned by the nerves of that organ sympathizing with the state of the brain, between which two organs there is always a great and reciprocal feeling. Effects, in some respects similar, are also produced upon the functions of the brain, with more or less corresponding sympathy of the stomach, by a variety of other sudden motions of the body; and also by the taking of different substances into the stomach; such as, riding in a close carriage, swinging, whirling, swallowing poisonous and unwholesome articles, drinking intoxicating liquors, smoking tobacco, blows upon the head or stomach, &c.

Farnham;

A. MACHAON.

April 13, 1816.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARISIAN ANECDOTES of 1815—16.

NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF SUICIDE.

SOME commit suicide through love (said Napoleon at Fontainebleau)—*folly!* Others from the loss of fortune—*cowardice!* Others that they may not live dishonored—*weakness!* But to survive the loss of an empire, and the outrages of our contemporaries, appears to me to be best display of courage."

THE CONSCRIPTION UNDER NAPOLEON.

The clergy throughout the empire were always eager to anticipate the wishes of the emperor. The illustrious Gregoire relates, in his excellent little pamphlet on the Constitution of 1814, a curious anecdote on this subject. "The archbishops always addressed pastoral letters to their diocesans in favor of the conscription; and an archbishop beyond the Alps, in one of his pastoral letters, presented an argument in favor of the conscription quite new, and one which few persons would have thought of; it was, that Jesus Christ himself submitted to the law of conscription." It was thus that he called the inscription ordered by Augustus to ascertain the population of the empire.

COUNT LANJUINAIS.

This distinguished patriot, at the hazard of his life, raised his voice against tyranny and oppression, in whatever form they presented themselves, and whether emanating from republican, imperial, or royal authority;—he resisted all the sanguinary laws of the

French revolution; the absolute power of the Emperor Napoleon; and the attacks on liberty under Louis XVIII. When the law against the suspected was proposed in the Chamber of Peers in October last, he resisted it in every shape; and shewed that it was worse than a sanguinary decree of the same name made in 1793. He published his speech on the occasion, which produced a violent attack upon him by a venal parasite of the name of Mejan, who asks Count Lanjuinais where he was on the 17th of Sept. 1793, when the former law was proposed; and why he did not vote against it? The count, in his justificatory memoir, replies—"Alas, from the 31st of May I had been proscribed, my property confiscated, and myself and family obliged to remain concealed, while General Besser was provided with 500,000 francs to take me, and, humiliated by his commission, sought me every where: two heroic women gave me an asylum, and devoted themselves to death to save my life. I was placed between the *Chouans*, who threatened the city, and the gendarmes, who occupied my house, and other soldiers, who slept in my bed. I expected death daily; concealed in a garret, the window-place merely stopped up with a faggot, and the roof, which they dared not repair, let in the rain upon my bed. There I passed the winter, there I expiated the crime of having too courageously combated for the inviolability of the king, and against the measures of general safety. All the authorities were purged *assurées*, the proscribed prosecuted, the suspected imprisoned, revolutionary schemes projected, revolutionary tribunals in action, and the series of punishments began; there only remained to console me, my conscience, and the cheering recollection of the brave soldiers who, destitute of every thing, triumphed over the foreigners coalesced against France."

POLITICAL BLASPHEMY.

The achievements of the Emperor Napoleon exhausted panegyric: Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, Scipio, and Charlemagne, furnished parallels for a time; but these fell so far short of the supposed merits of the god of French idolatry, that they found—

"None but himself could be his parallel."

And a worthy bishop, wishing to match the sublimity of his conception with the merits of Napoleon, simply wrote:—

"God created Bonaparte, and rested from his labour."

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Much has been said of the treason and broken faith of the officers who espoused the cause of Napoleon on his return from Elba, "they were all perjured to the king." The following abstract of the ceremony on the institution of the Legion of Honor, on the anniversary of the 14th of July, 1789, when France first declared herself free, will shew what obligations the parties contracted towards Napoleon.

After the address of Count Lacedepede, grand chancellor of the Legion, the grand officers of the *Légion* approached the throne, and individually took the oath prescribed. The emperor then put on his hat, and addressed the commandant officers and legionaries, in a loud and animated tone, as follows:—"Commandants, officers, legionaries, citizens, and soldiers—You swear, on your honor, to devote yourselves to the service of the empire, and to the preservation of its territory in its integrity; to the defence of the emperor, the laws of the republic, and property, as it has consecrated it; to combat, by every means that justice, reason, and the laws authorize, every enterprise that shall tend to re-establish the feudal system. To conclude,—you swear to concur, with all your power, to maintain liberty and equality, the grand basis of our constitution: you swear it!

All the members of the Legion held up their hands, and repeated in a breath, "I swear it." Cries of *Vive l'Empereur* resounded from all parts; and it is difficult to describe the emotion which these words, pronounced with heroic energy, produced on all present.

After the mass was finished, the decorations of the Legion were deposited in gold vases at the foot of the throne; and, Prince Louis having attached two to his Majesty the Emperor's dress, the grand officers and the rest, in procession, according to the classes of the order, advanced, and received from his Majesty's hands, individually, their decorations. His Majesty's attention was particularly fixed on the brave veterans whose mutilated bodies bore testimony to their glorious services. He spoke to several of them, and asked when and where they received these glorious testimonies of their devotion to France.

This union of the most distinguished citizens, of all classes and of all ages, offered a sublime and affecting spectacle. The soldier, the general, the pon-

tif, the magistrate, the financier, the man of letters, the celebrated artist, receiving each the recompense of his talents and his labours appeared to compose only one family, which pressed round the throne to ornament and be its bulwark. A lively emotion was painted on every countenance; and this august and brilliant ceremony* inspired a respect at once religious and warlike.

* On the subject of this illustrious order, we cannot refrain from copying a fugitive piece of the prince of modern poets, LORD BYRON; and which merits distinction at a season when most of the poets of the day have enrolled themselves in THE ORDER OF THE SYCOPHANTS.

On the Star of "the Legion of Honor."

Star of the brave!—whose beam hath shed
Such glory o'er the quick and dead—
Thou radiant and adored deceit!
Which millions rushed in arms to greet,—
Wild meteor of immortal birth!
Why rise in heaven to set on earth?

Souls of slain heroes formed thy rays;
Eternity flashed through thy blaze;
The music of thy martial sphere
Was fame on high, and honor here;
And thy light broke on human eyes,
Like a volcano of the skies.

Like lava rolled thy stream of blood,
And swept down empires with its flood;
Earth rocked beneath thee to her base,
As thou did'st lighten through all space:
And the shorn Sun grew dim in air,
And set while thou wert dwelling there.

Before thee rose, and with thee grew,
A rainbow of the loveliest hue,
Of three bright colours, each divine,
And fit for that celestial sign;
For Freedom's hand had blended them,
Like tints in an immortal gem.

One tint was of the sunbeam's dyes;
One, the blue depth of seraph's eyes;
One, the pure spirit's veil of white
Had robed in radiance of its light:
The three so mingled did beseech
The texture of a heavenly dream.

Star of the brave! thy ray is pale,
And darkness must again prevail!
But, oh, thou rainbow of the free!
Our tears and blood must flow for thee.
When thy bright promise fades away,
Our life is but a load of clay.

And Freedom hallows with her tread
The silent cities of the dead;
For beautiful in death are they
Who proudly fall in her array;
And soon, oh goddess! may we be
For evermore with them or thee!

FRENCH

FRENCH CATECHISM.

In the seventh lesson on the sixth commandment, is to be found the following extraordinary specimen of the adulation of the Gallican church to Napoleon:—

“We owe to Napoleon—love, respect, obedience, fidelity, military service, and tribute. God himself has established him our sovereign, whose image on earth he is. It is he whom God has raised up, under difficult circumstances, to re-establish public worship and the holy religion of our fathers, and to be its protector: he has brought back and preserved public order by his profound and active wisdom. He defends the state by his powerful arm; he is become the Anointed of the Lord; and to resist him is to render ourselves deserving of eternal damnation, &c. &c.—*Catechisme à l'usage de toutes les églises de l'empire Français.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION of the HIGHLAND CHARACTERISTICS.

WHEN the bride is to be put to bed, as many reels as can be set up at once occupy the floor; and she is among the dancers. When all are engaged, a sister or cousin springs up in her place, and she is spirited away by her mother and the bride-maids. All the pins that fastened her cloaths are thrown away, in token that no sharpness shall come between her and her spouse. When in bed, her own maid, and the bridegroom's maid, lay themselves above the bed-cloaths on each side of her, as guards. The bride-groom, attended by his own and the bride's best man throws off his “*garb of old Gaul*,” on the outside of the door; and, wrapped in his plaid, approaches the bed, and the best men lead off the best maids to the dancing-room. They, who observe the old customs precisely, make a point of the bride-groom having access to his intended the night before their marriage. She is disrobed; but he, besides his complete *habillements*, wraps himself closely in his plaid, and would think it base and unmanly to cover himself with a single fold of her blankets, though he lies beside her several hours. The writer heard a young woman on the morning of her marriage, reply to her mistress, a South-country lady, who expressed astonishment that her swain had been all night in her chamber—“We have not spoke with freedom to each other these six months, I was

your servant, Madam, and he was working at his trade in another country; and, though I met him twice, his brother was with him: we had much to say, and God knows he asked no more of me, last night, but a brother's kiss. He would not bring to shame—*her*, he knew would soon be his wife.” Before breakfast, the day after their union, the young people suspend a large basket filled with stones round the neck of the young benedict, which he must carry about till his bashful wife finds courage to step out to the middle of the floor and take off the load. Then he may throw it down. This act is an acknowledgment of her readiness to assist him on all occasions. The bride is now in matronly attire: a petticoat, striped in a variety of colours; a Tartan gown and curtch. This head-dress was the costume of chieftain's ladies in ancient times. We shall describe it according to their style, which the superior tenantry still retain the day after marriage. The hair, except two curls at each side, is combed back; and, when divided into two parts, a ribbon, six yards long, is passed over the head, and pinned firmly behind. Each end of the ribbon is rolled about a division of the hair to the tip, where it is secured by a narrower piece of ribbon. The hair, thus confined, is closely drawn round the head, as far back as it can be fastened. Over this the curtch is placed; it is composed of a square piece of fine Holland, exactly laid together from corner to corner. Then the cross-fold measure in the middle is edged with narrow lace, sewed on full, and just enough to reach from one temple to the other. This lace shades the forehead, almost to the eye-brows; the curls of hair appear at each cheek. The narrow corners of the triangular curtch are crossed, encompassing the head; the double points hang down behind, supported by the hair underneath; and the *tout-ensemble* forms a very simple, yet becoming, and tasteful dress. The plaid, which on her bridal morn veiled the bride's face, is now lowered to her neck, where the broach holds it together. This broach is commonly the gift of some laird to her mother, grandmother, or more remote maternal ancestor, who has nursed the heir of the clan. We shall, hereafter, have occasion to speak of the chivalrous devotion of *Coalts*, or the offspring of nurses to the *Dalt*. We are now to observe, that, so long as the wedding lasts, which is sometimes

sometimes three days, a multitude of poor folks attend, as at breakfast, to receive the offals of the abundant cheer set before the guests. Quarrels, or even rude language is seldom known, though it is customary to make the young man drink more than usual with his company, the second night after his marriage. Indeed, we may justly urge against boxing, bull-baiting, and all kinds of cruel sports; that, though the *sons of the gael* have been often distinguished in the strife of heroes, their valour owes none of its intrepid constancy to hardness of heart; for not one of the above-mentioned savage diversions, nor any other of a similar stamp, is known among them. The worst faults of the maritime Highlanders are contracted by smuggling; yet their bold daring in the illicit trade, their ingenuity in landing and concealing their cargoes, and their inviolable fidelity to their employer, if exerted in a legal occupation, might procure independence for themselves, and essential benefits to the community. They cannot be expected to forsake a trade to which habit, and gay thoughtless variety of scene, has so attached them, unless great advantages be held out to them in avowed pursuits.

Our Highland characteristics must now assume a more irregular form, consisting of observations, or anecdotes, without much connection. We promised to relate two incidents that have tended much to destroy the power of superstition, in a considerable extent of country.

The late Duchess of ———, taking an airing alone in her carriage, observed at some distance from the road a neat cottage, with a garden behind. Her grace pulled the check-string, and desired the servants to go round with the chariot, while she crossed a little moor, and would meet them on the other side, at a certain place, where she desired them to stop. Her Grace happened to wear a green pelisse, trimmed with gold lace; and her hat, ornamented with gold spangles. A girl, about twelve years old, the only person in the cottage, was spinning at the big wheel, and singing a merry strain; but the sun shone on the duchess's hat, and the glare caught her eye. The green dress, the resplendent appearance, the deep solitude worked upon the imagination of the little maid; she believed the queen of the Fairies approached, and escaped to the pantry, where, through a small aperture, she

could see without being seen. The shining apparition looked at all the furniture, and then bethought herself of trying to spin. She gave the wheel several turns, but could not make a tolerable thread, though she twisted up all the carded wool she could find. As some compensation for spoiling the manufacture, her Grace tied a crown-piece in a handkerchief that lay upon the table, fixed it to a spoke of the wheel, and departed. The girl could not summon courage to come from her hiding-place before her father and sister came in: she was almost bereft of her senses, and never thoroughly overcame the fright, until she beheld the supposed queen of the Fairies in the same dress at church. The whole wonder sunk into a common incident, by a little explanation; and the queen of the Fairies has since ceased to be an object of awe or apprehension.

The other anecdote relates to a woman, who, had she found an historian, might have been known to fame like Jane Woodcock, who lived so long under the snow a few years ago, in England. This woman, with a neighbour, crossing the Grampians in winter, were overtaken by a storm; exhausted by fatigue, they sat down near some sheep: the snow increased, the sheep crept nearer. Before morning, the companions in misfortune were completely covered from view, and remained in that situation ten days. They had a few onions and a little meal, a store very inadequate to the duration of their imprisonment; but they had little inclination for food, and had been but eight-and-forty hours fasting, when shepherds, in quest of their flock, came near. The women heard their tread, and exerted their feeble strength to cry out. They were very weak, but soon recovered. It is singular, that near the same spot, that woman perished in snow ten years after. She made her living by carrying slet from the south country; and an early storm overtook her alone on the hill. She was an industrious widow; and, having gained as much money as purchased a horse, she occasionally went to the nearest town for goods, to a merchant, in her neighbourhood, accompanied by her brother-in-law, who had a pair of horses. In hot weather they travelled all night; before sun-rise, one summer morning, they sat down to rest, and an acquaintance who had just come out of his house saw them, and came to ask their news. The woman, wearied
by

by a long journey, fell asleep; while she slept, a black servant, belonging to a gentleman who lived near, passing by, accosted the person who lately joined them, and sat down also to converse a little. The sleeper raised her eyes, and, seeing the sable figure, fainted away, without being noticed by the men who were engaged with their own discourse. After some time she recovered, and found her brother-in-law only sitting beside her. She asked him, had he seen any thing? "Nothing, (replied he;) come, come away; I was loath to disturb you, but the day comes on apace." With great difficulty she reached a house, where she related, that when she slept there was only an acquaintance with her fellow-traveller; but a dreadful noise awoke her, she raised her eyes, and lo! lo! the evil spirit, blacker than the covering of a coffin for the laird's little son, sat beside her. She averred, that she had distinctly seen the cloven feet; but could not be quite sure of having a right view of the horns. As she spoke, the honest negro, on his return, called at the house. When he emerged from the passage, darkened by his tall athletic form, the poor widow had almost gone into fits; but composed herself, when she saw all the family shake hands with him. The good-natured creature shewed her his woolly head, to convince her he could not boast of antlers; and pulled off his shoes and stockings, to leave no doubt upon her mind that his feet, though of a different hue, were in shape like her own. The widow had never heard of Afric's sons; far less had she seen any of their race. She could not, however, question the evidence of her senses, the testimony of her credible entertainers, who, living twelve miles from her home, had often given her a kind welcome on her journeys. All who heard of her fright laughed heartily, and were disposed to doubt stories of the same nature. The dreadful noise that awoke her, was a flock of sheep running to pasture from their cot.

It is customary for the nurse and foster-father to bequeath an equal share of their little property to their nursling. The writer has heard her father say, that, when his foster-brothers were dividing their inheritance, every article that could not be parted was given to him, over and above his proportion as a child of the house. He amply repaid it when he came to his own paternal estate.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, whose son is afflicted with glandular swellings in the neck, I think, with his other advisers, that a long course of sea-bathing holds out the best chance of affording him benefit. These tumours, I think, are of a strumous kind; and such complaints answer best when treated in a situation of the country that is open, dry, and not too cold. Damp situations bring them more forward.

In addition to dry air and sea-bathing, perhaps the use of Chalybeate waters, or steel medicines, would be beneficial, combined with strengthening diet, bark, moderate and regular exercise in a pure, dry air, on horseback. I would also suggest a prudent employment of a small alterative dose of calomel daily. If the tumors be tender, probably the wearing of a little leather, spread with soap plaster over them, would be agreeable. If they come forward, which would not be the worst termination, they should be opened before the skin become diseased, or discoloured too much; otherwise, the unsound skin is apt to slough away, and the sores to spread. The best application for the ulcers, I believe, to be a solution of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) in water, in the proportion of one drachm, or more, to six, or eight ounces of water. A compress of several folds of old linen, or lint, well moistened with the solution, should be applied to the ulcers, and as much pressure used by bandage as can be well borne by the patient. These applications should be renewed, at least one every twenty-four hours. If there be much discharge, the sores should be dressed twice a-day, but never oftener than this. Under such treatment, and generous diet, I have seen several glandular ulcers heal without difficulty. Sea-bathing should be continued the whole time.

A. MACHAON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXAMINATIONS of PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR and DR. WOOLLASTON, in regard to the proposed ALTERATION in WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

I.—*IS there any invariable standard of linear extension in nature, with which the measures of length may at all times be easily compared?*

I. Answer of Professor Playfair.—There are several; the length of the second's

cond's pendulum in a given latitude; a degree of the meridian in a given latitude; the height to which one must ascend above the level of the sea, to make the barometer sink a certain proportional part of its height, a 30th for instance, the air being at a given temperature.

I. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—It is well known that a pendulum will not vibrate in a certain portion of time, unless it be made of a certain definite length; so that,

A pendulum which by trial, in a given place, performs its vibrations in a given aliquot part of a day, affords a portion of linear extension as invariable as the diurnal revolutions of the earth, to which a measure, kept as standard of length, can be readily compared.

II. *In your opinion, is a pendulum making a certain number of vibrations in a given portion of time, the best natural standard as required above?*

II. *Answer of Professor Playfair.*—Of these, the best standard of measure, all things considered, appears to be the pendulum.

II. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—I am decidedly of opinion, that the length of a pendulum vibrating in a given time, is the best standard by which a measure to be kept as standard of length can be defined by comparison; because this comparison can be made with much less difficulty than any other yet proposed.

III. *Has the length of the pendulum, vibrating seconds in the latitude of London, been accurately compared with the standard yard; and can you state the proportion it bears to the standard yard?*

III. *Answer of Professor Playfair.*—The comparison has been made with very considerable accuracy; not perhaps with all that may be attained. It seems certain that the length of the pendulum is between 39.126 inches, and 39.13. As the French have lately determined the length of the pendulum for Paris, with very great exactness, it would be right to deduce from their result the length of the Pendulum for London, to see how far it agrees with the above.

III. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—The length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in London, was long since compared with the standard yard by Graham, and found by him to be equal to 39.13 inches, of which there are 36 in the standard yard.

And it appears that this comparison was extremely accurate, since the same

inference may be drawn from Sir G. Shuckburgh's comparison of the standard yard with the difference of two pendulums made to oscillate, one 42 times, and the other 84 times, in a minute.

IV. *Has the length of the French metre been compared with the English standard yard, and can you state the difference between them?*

IV. *Answer of Professor Playfair.*—The French metre was compared with the standard English yard (made by Troughton) by Professor Pictet; the metre exceeds the yard by 3.382649 inches.

IV. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—The French metre has been compared with the standard yard, with extreme care, and the metre was found to exceed the standard yard by 3.3702 inches, being = 39.3702 inches.

V. *The standard of length being fixed, what is the best mode of connecting it with the measures of capacity and weight?*

VI. *Is not distilled water at the same temperature always of the same specific gravity?*

V. VI. *Answer of Professor Playfair.*—To assume the cube of a given linear measure as the unit of capacity, and the same, when filled with distilled water of a given temperature, as the unit of weight; distilled water of the same temperature being always, as far as is known, of the same specific gravity; let a cubic foot of water be taken as the unit with which all measures of capacity are to be compared; and the weight of the cube of $\frac{1}{16}$ of a foot of distilled water, temperature $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ as one ounce; the cubic foot of water will then in weight be expressed by 1,000 ounces or $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

V. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—When the standard of length has been defined by means of its relation to the length of the pendulum, then the cubic dimensions of any solid or fluid may be defined with the utmost precision, and a quantity of any uniform substance, of given bulk and at a given temperature, may be considered as a definite weight with which any mass of metal kept as the standard of weight, may be compared and most distinctly defined.

The best practical method of making this comparison, appears to be by trial of the weight of some uniform fluid displaced by a cylinder, of which the dimensions have been accurately measured.

VI. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—Distilled water, at a given temperature,

3 H

is

is the uniform fluid alluded to in the preceding answer.

VII. *Have any accurate experiments been made to ascertain the weights of given bulks of water at various temperatures?*

VII. *Answer of Professor Playfair.*—Mr. Gilpin made experiments on the weight of water of different temperatures, that are very much to be relied on.

VII. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—The experiments of Mr. Gilpin on the variation of bulk of water at different temperatures, appear to have been conducted with great care, so that the variation of weight in any given bulk, may thence be inferred with extreme accuracy.

VIII. *Does the weight of distilled water, contained by any vessel, afford the best and most accurate measure of its capacity?*

VIII. *Answer of Professor Playfair.*—Accurate experiments on the weight of a great bulk of water have been made by Sir G. Shuckburgh; and, taking their exactness as a datum, the capacity of vessels might be most readily ascertained by their weight.

VIII. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—The capacity of any vessel may be known with accuracy, by the weight of water which it will contain, and more easily than by any other method.

IX. *Will any convenience be found to result in practice, from adopting, as the standard of measures of capacity, a vessel which should contain such a weight of water at the temperature of $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, as should be expressed in pounds Avoirdupois, without involving any fractional parts?*

X. *Would such a standard bear simple proportions to the measures now in use?*

IX. X. *Answer of Professor Playfair.*—Great convenience would result from taking, as the standard measure of capacity, a vessel containing a given

Then, since the cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz. at $56\frac{1}{2}$,

$\frac{1}{2}$ pint = 10 oz. = $\frac{1}{100}$ of cubic foot = 17.28 inches.

Pint = 20 oz. = 34.56.

Bushel = 80 lb. = 2211.84.

And the simple proportions above alluded to will be found as follows:—

Cubical Inches.

The gallon of 10lb.	=	$276.48 \times \frac{10}{100}$	=	282.01	282 beer gallon.
Also	=	$276.48 \times \frac{10}{100}$	=	230.40	231 wine gallon.
The pint of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	=	34.56×3	=	103.68	103.40 sterling jug.
Bushel of 80lb.	=	$2211.84 \times \frac{3}{8}$	=	2150.40	2150.42 Winchester bushel.
A cylinder of $18\frac{1}{2}$ diam.	. . .	$\times 8$	=	2208.93	Approximate bushel.
Ditto $18\frac{1}{2}$. . .	$\times 8.0105$				2211.84 new bushel.

The

weight of distilled water expressed in integers. It might be made, as proposed by Dr. Woollaston, to differ very little from the standard now in use.

I am not sure, if, considering the great simplicity of the reduction of capacity to weight, and conversely, it would not be still better to take the bushel equal to 2,160 cubic inches: this would exceed the standard of King William only by a $\frac{1}{115}$, or about a half per cent. and it would be precisely a cubic foot and a quarter, and exactly 1,250 ounces, or 78 lib. and one eighth, or 78 lib. 2 ounces.

The reasons for adopting for the bushel 2,160 cubic inches, are, that this number differs little from 2,150, the bushel of King William; and again, that the relation of the bushel to the cubic foot, is there very simply expressed, being that 1. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1.

Dr. Woollaston's method of making the bushel 80 lib. has the advantage of giving the subordinate measures in integer numbers. In this way 25 bushels will be equal to 32 cubic feet, and 25 gallons to 4 cubic feet.

IX. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—One advantage would result generally from assuming, as standard of capacity, a vessel containing any integral number of pounds Avoirdupois; viz. that, then the subdivisions of this measure by $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$, would contain a certain number of ounces without fractional parts.

X. *Answer of Dr. Woollaston.*—There is one standard of capacity that would be particularly advantageous, because it would bear simple proportions to the measures now in use, so that one of the great inconveniences arising from change of the standard would be obviated, by the facility of making many necessary computations without reference to tables.

If the gallon measure be defined to be that which contains 10lb. of water at $56\frac{1}{2}$,

The following mode of defining the standards of length, weight, and capacity, is submitted to the Committee on Weights and Measures, as the most distinct answer to their enquiries:—

One yard } is such, that a pendulum of 39.13 inches vibrates
 of 36 inches. } seconds in London.

Avoird. { One pound } is such, that 1 cubic foot of water at $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, weighs
 { of 16 ounces, } 1000 ounces.

Troy { One pound } is such, that 7,000 grains = 1 pound (Avoirdupois).
 { of 5,760 grs. }

One gallon } may be such as to contain 10 pounds of distilled water,
 of 8 pints } at the temperature of $56\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, with great convenience.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN we consider the expressions of men upon Negro slavery, and the tender feelings they manifest upon that subject, we cannot reconcile their indifference to the cruelties and hardships sustained by our seamen, the defenders of their country; to whose services, hardihood, and courage, we owe our great political consequence mainly. What must be the feelings of a man, (in time of war,) returning from a long and toilsome voyage, having a wife, children, or friends, when dragged away on his arrival, and very likely sent off again in a ship-of-war to a foreign station, for many years, without seeing them at all! Compare their sensations with the feelings of a Negro, whose ideas are more contracted, and who is, more or less, a slave in his own country. Yet, our philanthropists, while they whine over the hardships of the one, appear totally insensible to the more exquisite feelings of the other.

March 8, 1816.

C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SELECT NOTICES of ITALIAN LITERATURE, comprising ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE, ANECDOTES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, POETRY, &c. &c.

ALFONZO DE 'PAZZI.

THE burlesque poetry of this writer, who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, and was styled the Etruscan, was not collected until the commencement of the eighteenth, and was then published in conjunction with the burlesque works of Berni and others. It consists of sonnets, madrigals, and what the Italians name Strambotti—a species of amatory composition, chiefly written in derision of the celebrated Benedetto Varchi.

A manuscript copy of his poetry, compiled by Martini, a member of the Della Crusea Academy, and by the Canon Bischioni, is in the Poggiali collection. It contains the following interest-

ing dedication to Cosmo of Medici, and several sonnets, hitherto unpublished.

To the most illustrious and most excellent Cosmo of Medici, second Duke of Florence.

It is known to all, most illustrious and excellent lord, that our truly whimsical and eccentric Alfonso de 'Pazzi has been the inventor of many excellent things; but, above all, in the department of poetry, surpassing the ancients and the moderns, he has displayed a style new, satirical, agreeable, pungent, facile, and abundant; such as your Excellency will see in these his sonnets, which I have been enabled to collect, and which you have demanded of me, as being well deserving of a skilful exposition. In them, with metaphors of his own invention, and sharp ambiguities, he has at once praised, blamed, and rallied those for whom they were composed, and who were so agreeably deceived, that they felt themselves eternally obliged to him; deeming themselves unfortunate if they were not frequently recorded in his compositions. But of all these, without doubt the most fortunate, and, in every sense, the greatest favourite of Alfonso, was Varchi; and, indeed, it was with difficulty that our poet could bring himself to reason, dispute, or compose, unless he reasoned, disputed, and composed on Varchi. I have therefore oftentimes marvelled, that Alfonso being the poet of Varchi, and Varchi the chosen subject of Alfonso, the latter, impelled by one of those caprices by which he was governed through life, could ever prevail on himself to change his theme. Happy then was Varchi, seeing that he was pounded, pestled, and seasoned [*immortaiato, impestellato, e insavorato*] by the muse of Alfonso, the most waggish, the most poetic, and most capricious;—of Alfonso, I say, who constituted Berni the buffoon and parasite of the Muses, and made Burchiello the barber and stewmaster of Apollo. Your Excellency will accept these poems with the courtesy which leads me to present them

and will be persuaded of the extreme diligence and fatigue (if the delight I have in serving you can be so called) required to bring them together.

Dated at Florence, the 20th day of September, 1557.

GIROLAMO AMELONGHI.

The following unpublished sonnet, in ridicule of Varchi, will afford a specimen of this writer's sarcastic talent:—

SONETTO.

Fassi noto a ciascun, com'oggi il Varchi
Rinnunzia il Varchi, e vuol sol mastro Feo,
E tanto piache al Varchi mastro Feo,
Che più non osa ricordare il Varchi.
Quest'è quanto di buon mai fece il Varchi,
A barattare il Varchi a mastro Feo;
Che tanto è caro, e gentil mastro Feo,
Quanto appunto odioso, e rozzo il Varchi.

Or chi vuol far piacere, e grazia al Varchi,
Da qui 'nnanzi lo chiami mastro Feo,
Nome che val per centomila Varchi.

E però viva viva mastro Feo,
Gridato ha l'Accademia, e non più Varchi,

Che 'l Varchi è trasformato in mastro Feo.

BENEDETTO VARCHI.

The learning of this writer was very extensive, as appears by the number of subjects he touched, the whole of which were embellished by him, so as to have acquired him a lasting reputation. He was the author of *la Suocera* [the Mother-in-law], a comedy, and of several pastoral compositions and sonnets, which have given him much celebrity as a poet. His history of the Wars of the Florentine Republic, which led to the possession of the government by the house of Medici, is an elaborate performance. He published a variety of lectures on different subjects of poetry, philosophy, and physiology; and also on sculpture and painting. In his *Ercolano*, a dialogue on languages in general, and more especially on those of Tuscany and Florence, he maintains that the Tuscan idiom, if it is not richer and more famous, is sweeter, more beautiful, and more decorous than either the Greek or the Latin.

BUONAPARTE.

Of this name, which in modern times has acquired so great a celebrity, there were, in the sixteenth century, four Italian writers. Jacobo Buonaparte published an historical relation of whatever occurred daily in the sacking of Rome by the Imperialists in 1527. Of these events he was an eye-witness; and his work, which bears the stamp of fidelity, and draws a melancholy picture of the

cruelties and atrocities committed by the brutal soldiery, has been much consulted by later Italian writers of history.

Niccolò Buonaparte was the author of a sprightly comedy, in five acts, and in prose, entitled, "*La Vedova*" [the Widow]. Count Mazzuchelli has published some notices relative to the other two writers of this name, and who belonged to the same family with the latter; but they do not claim particular attention.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT a fortnight since, as some men were drawing stone from a quarry at Hamden, more generally called Ham-hill, (where there are evident marks of a Roman encampment,) three miles from hence; they discovered a considerable fissure in the stone, about a foot and a-half wide, but which, at one place, had been increased to the breadth of four feet, for ten in extent, apparently by art, in which they found the articles that I shall enumerate.

A number of bones of various animals; and, among them, two human skulls, in a high state of preservation; the teeth perfectly white, and firm in structure; the number complete in one of them, in which was found the head of an arrow, lying between the ramus of the lower jaw, and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; its point resting on the orbital portion of the frontal bone.

A part of an upper jaw, decidedly human in my estimation, containing three molar teeth, and one bicuspid, all of extraordinary magnitude; the length of the crown (which was the only remaining part) of the wise-tooth measured above an inch.

The orbs of two wheels, one perfect, the other nearly so; their diameter three feet, and of very light make.

Twelve round bars of iron, the thickness of a finger, two feet in length, curved at each extremity; probably designed for yokes, from their appearance.



The two holes in it appear calculated for leather thongs.

Several brass rings—hollow, gilded.

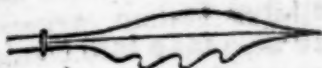
Two bits, a curb chain attached to one tolerably perfect: the snaffle, bearing a close resemblance to those used in the present day.

The head of a dart, or small javelin.

The heads of three arrows, of a conical form.

A nother

Another with one of its edges denticulated.



Besides many other articles, which are so encrusted with rust as to render any idea of their probable use very dubious, and a description difficult.

Vast quantities of Roman coins have been dug up on the hill heretofore; but never, as I can glean, any thing of a nature resembling the present discovery.
South Petherton. *Φίλαρεχας*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE following calculations will perhaps be deemed sufficiently interesting to merit a place in your valuable columns. It is a species of knowledge that cannot be too widely diffused and too intensely studied by those whom it concerns.
MERCATOR.

The least expence of keeping up a capital of 2000l. by accommodation paper at two months' date for one year.

Say 600l. in bills of 50l. each,			
stamp 2s. 6d. is	1	10	0
600l. in bills of 100l. each,			
stamp 3s. 6d. is	1	1	0
300l. in bills of 150l. each,			
stamp 4s. 6d. is	0	9	0
500l. in one bill, stamp 6s. is	0	6	0
First commission on acceptance of 2000l. at 6s. 8d. per cent.	6	13	4
Second ditto on exchange of 2000l. for bills on London, at 7s. 6d. per cent.	7	10	0
2000l. in drafts of 500l. each, stamp 6s.	1	4	0
Third commission on 2000l. when paid in London, at 5s. 6d. per cent.	5	10	0
	24	3	4

Six renewals 6

Interest on 2000l. for one year 145 0 0 100 0 0

Incidental expences 245 0 0 10 0 0

Being 12½ per cent. on 2000l. 255 0 0

The least expence of keeping up a capital of 2000l. by accommodation paper, at three months' date, for one year, would be 210l. or 10½ per cent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING obtained one of the lamps lately invented by Sir H. DAVY,

for ensuring the safety of colliers from the dreadful effects of the fire-damp, and subjected it to a proper experiment, it is with sincere pleasure that I bear testimony to its complete efficiency.

Having taken the lamp into the mine, I carried it to a blower (a fissure whence the gas issues,) in the roof of a metal driving or stone drift, upon approaching it, the flame became much elongated and enlarged; and, when the lamp was placed in a small excavation made in the roof, the wire-gauze cylinder was filled with a greenish blue flame, and the light was almost instantly extinguished. I then caused a candle to be placed in the situation where the lamp had stood, when an explosion of the fire-damp immediately took place.

To this severe ordeal I more than once submitted this valuable invention, and always obtained the same satisfactory result.

Dee-Bank Colliery,
near Holywell.

E. ROSCOE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE wire-gauze safe-lamp, recommended in a pamphlet just published by Sir H. Davy, occupies for the present a share of public notice; I shall, therefore, offer no apology to your readers for commenting freely and dispassionately upon that gentleman's lamp, and his pamphlet.

As the wire-gauze of this lamp is stated to be so very fine, that there are 748 apertures in a square inch, it would be interesting to know how many minutes, (I had almost said seconds,) the fire-damp would take to burn its way through such a flimsy texture as this wire-gauze? It would be equally interesting to know what quantity of the fire-damp in a coal-mine may be destroyed by such combustion within a wire-gauze apparatus of this description before the wire be burnt through, and an explosion ensues?

As a key to these questions, Sir H. Davy himself states, "that, when the wire-gauze safe-lamp is lighted and introduced into an atmosphere, gradually mixed with fire-damp, the first effect of the fire-damp is to increase the length and size of the flame. When the inflammable gas forms as much as 1-12th of the volume of the air, the cylinder becomes filled with a feeble blue flame, but the flame of the wick appears burning brightly within the blue flame, and the light of the wick continues till the fire-

fire-damp increases to 1-6th or 1-5th, when it is lost in the flame of the fire-damp, which in this case fills the cylinder with a pretty strong light." This is clear enough, for, should the unfortunate pitman, relying upon such an instrument, neglect to attend to it for a few minutes, (and the carelessness of the pitmen is proverbial,) he would find, that, whenever the fire-damp is only in the proportion of 1-6th of the atmospheric air, an explosion would follow, as the wire-gauze would soon be burnt through; and, in this case, the following precaution of Sir H. Davy would be rendered nugatory, viz. "when the fire-damp is burning in the cylinder, the flame may be easily extinguished by putting a cap of metal, or even woollen, or linen, over it."

Sir H. Davy states, that "should it ever be necessary for the miner to work for a great length of time in an explosive atmosphere by the wire-gauze lamp, (which, by the bye, is an impossibility, for the reason given above,) it may be proper to cool the lamp occasionally, by throwing water upon the top," &c.

These lamps are directed to be made of iron wire, which, though exceedingly fine in texture, are intended to stand a strong heat within, whilst surrounded by a moist atmosphere; of course, they must very soon rust,—and of this Sir H. Davy appears to be well aware; for he finds it needful to remark, that "their safety should be proved before they are

used, by plunging them into a jar or barrel, containing an explosive mixture of fire-damp."

When we also take into consideration that this gauze-lamp may very readily be upset by the smallest touch or motion in the mine, and thereby an aperture would be made in the gauze by the flame; when we reflect, that pieces of coal struck off by the pitman's instrument may break a few meshes of this gauze-lamp, and thereby cause explosion, and also that a fall of stone or other substance from the roof of the mine, which, though it might not, perhaps, break the lamp, might tear the fine gauze and admit of explosion by the fire-damp coming down with the fall of the stone. Add to this the liability of the apertures in the wire-gauze to be choked up by the soot from the oil-lamp, which would, of course, obstruct the light and increase the heat and consequent danger. The same circumstances must occur from the coal-dust of the miner, when at work, filling up the apertures of the wire-gauze,

From all these circumstances it will now be readily acknowledged by every unprejudiced person, that such lamps as those of wire-gauze partake more of the nature of a delicate philosophical toy, than of a useful, strong, and safe instrument, for giving light and preventing explosions in coal-mines.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENTS;
Newcastle; April 17, 1816.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ANTIQUITIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

WE select the following passages from a well-written work published in the United States, under the title of *Views of Louisiana; together with a Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri River in 1811*, by H. M. BRECKENRIDGE, Esq. It is on a subject which has long excited the anxious curiosity of the European World, and has never, within our knowledge, been more ably treated than by this gentleman.

After some judicious remarks on the utter improbability of the existence of a people of Welch origin in the wilds of Louisiana, the author proceeds in his account of the monuments of ancient population and power which the territory affords.

Besides the fortifications, there are other remains scattered throughout the western country, much more difficult to account for, and to which the Welch can

lay no claim. It is worthy of observation that all these vestiges invariably occupy the most eligible situations for towns or settlements; and, on the Ohio and Mississippi, they are most numerous and considerable; there is not a rising town or a farm of an eligible situation, in whose vicinity some of them may not be found. I have heard a surveyor of the public lands observe, that, wherever any of these remains were met with, he was sure to find an extensive body of fertile land. An immense population has once been supported in this country. These vestiges may be classed under three different heads—1. the walled towns or fortifications,—2. barrows, or places of interment,—3. mounds or pyramids.

2. Barrows, such as described by Mr. Jefferson, are extremely numerous in every part of the western country. The traces of a village may be always found near

near them, and they have been used exclusively, as places of interment, at least of deposit for the dead. The height is usually eight or ten feet above the surrounding ground, the shape manifesting little or no design.—These accumulations may be attributed to the custom prevalent among the American tribes, of collecting the bones of such as expired at a distance from their homes, in battle or otherwise, and at stated periods placing them in some common tomb. The barrows were not the only receptacles; caverns were also used, and places, which, from being extraordinary, were considered the residence of Manatoos or spirits.

3. The mounds or pyramids appear to me to belong to a period different from the others. They are much more ancient, and are easily distinguished from the barrows, by their size and the design which they manifest.

Remains of palisaded towns are found in their vicinity, which may be accounted for from the circumstance of the mounds occupying the most eligible situations for villages, or from the veneration of the Indians for whatever appears extraordinary. From the growth of trees on some of them, they show an antiquity of at least several hundred years. The Indians have no tradition as to the founders of them, though there is no doubt but that, when we first became acquainted with those people, they were used as places of defence. The old chief of the Kaskaskia Indians told Mr. Rice Jones, that, in the wars of his nation with the Iroquois, the mounds in the American Bottom were used as forts. In one of the plates of Lapiteau's work, there is a representation of an attack on an Indian fort, which is evidently constructed upon one of the mounds; its form is circular, the enclosure of large pickets, and heavy beams on the outside, extending to the ground on which the mound stands. Those inside defend themselves with stones, arrows, &c. while the assailants are either aiming their arrows at such as appear above the wall, or endeavouring to set fire to the fort. Until I saw this engraving, I had frequently doubted whether these elevations of earth were intended for any other purpose than places of interment for their great chiefs, or as sites for temples. These were probably the first objects, but experience, at the same time, taught them that they might also answer as forts; perhaps the veneration for these sacred places might induce the Indians,

when invaded, to make their final stand in their temples, which therefore became strong holds.—This is conformable to the history of most nations of the world.

The mounds at Grave creek and Marietta have been minutely described, but in point of magnitude they fall far short of others which I have seen.

To form a more correct idea of these, it will be necessary to give the reader some view of the tract of country in which they are situated. The *American Bottom* is a tract of rich alluvion land, extending on the Mississippi, from the Kaskaskia to the Cahokia river, about eighty miles in length, and five in breadth; several handsome streams meander through it; the soil of the richest kind, and but little subject to the effects of the Mississippi floods. A number of lakes are interspersed through it, with high and fine banks; these abound in fish, and in the autumn are visited by millions of wild fowl. There is, perhaps, no spot in the western country capable of being more highly cultivated, or of giving support to a more numerous population than this valley. If any vestige of ancient population were to be found, this would be the place to search for it—accordingly, this tract, as also the bank of the river on the western side,* exhibits proofs of an immense population. If the city of Philadelphia and its environs, were deserted, there would not be more numerous traces of human existence. The great number of mounds, and the astonishing quantity of human bones every where dug up, or found on the surface of the ground, with a thousand other appearances, announce that this valley was at one period, filled with habitations and villages. The whole face of the bluff, or hill which bounds it to the east, appears to have been a continued burial-ground.

But the most remarkable appearances are two groups of mounds or pyramids, the one about ten miles above Cahokia, the other nearly the same distance below it, which in all exceed one hundred and fifty, of various sizes. The western side, also, contains a considerable number.

A more minute description of those above Cahokia, which I visited in the

* The Saline, below St. Genevieve, cleared out some time ago, and deepened, was found to contain waggon-loads of earthenware, some fragments bespeaking vessels as large as a barrel, and proving that the salines had been worked before they were known to the whites.

fall of 1811, will give a tolerable idea of them all.

I crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis, and, after passing through the wood which borders the river about half a mile in width, entered an extensive open plain. In fifteen minutes I found myself in the midst of a group of mounds, mostly of a circular shape, and at a distance resembling enormous haystacks, scattered through a meadow. One of the largest which I ascended, was about two hundred paces in circumference at the bottom, the form nearly square, though it had evidently undergone considerable alteration from the washing of the rains. The top was level, with an area sufficient to contain several hundred men.

The prospect from this mound is very beautiful; looking towards the bluffs, which are dimly seen at the distance of six or eight miles, the bottom at this place being very wide, I had a level plain before me, varied by *islets* of wood, and a few solitary trees; to the right, the prairie is bounded by the horizon, to the left, the course of the Cahokia may be distinguished by the margin of wood upon its banks, and crossing the valley diagonally, S. S. W. Around me, I counted forty-five mounds, or pyramids, besides a great number of small artificial elevations; these mounds form something more than a semicircle, about a mile in extent, the open space on the river.

Pursuing my walk along the bank of the Cahokia I passed eight others in the distance of three miles, before I arrived at the largest assemblage. When I reached the foot of the principal mound, I was struck with a degree of astonishment, not unlike that which is experienced in contemplating the Egyptian pyramids. What a stupendous pile of earth! To heap up such a mass must have required years, and the labors of thousands. It stands immediately on the bank of the Cahokia, and, on the side next it, is covered with lofty trees. Were it not for the regularity and design which it manifests, the circumstances of its being on alluvial ground, and the other mounds scattered around it, we could scarcely believe it the work of human hands. The shape is that of a parallelogram, standing from north to south; on the south side there is a broad apron or step, about half way down, and, from this, another projection into the plain about fifteen feet wide, which was probably intended as an ascent to the

mound. By stepping round the base I computed the circumference to be at least eight hundred yards, and the height of the mound about ninety feet. The step, or apron, has been used as a kitchen garden by the monks of La Trappe, settled near this, and the top is sowed with wheat. Nearly west there is another of a smaller size, and forty others scattered through the plain. Two are also seen on the bluff at the distance of three miles. Several of these mounds are almost conical. As the sward had been burnt, the earth was perfectly naked, and I could trace with ease, any unevenness of surface, so as to discover whether it was artificial or accidental. I every where observed a great number of small elevations of earth, to the height of a few feet, at regular distances from each other, and which appeared to observe some order; near them I also observed pieces of flint, and fragments of earthen vessels. I concluded, that a very populous town had once existed here, similar to those of Mexico, described by the first conquerors. The mounds were sites of temples, or monuments to the great men. It is evident this could never have been the work of thinly scattered tribes. If the human species had at any time been permitted in this country to have increased freely, and there is every probability of the fact, it must, as in Mexico, have become astonishingly numerous. The same space of ground would have sufficed to maintain fifty times the number of the present inhabitants, with ease; their agriculture having no other object than mere sustenance. Amongst a numerous population, the power of the chief must necessarily be more absolute, and where there are no laws, degenerates into despotism. This was the case in Mexico, and in the nations of South America; a great number of individuals were at the disposal of the chief, who treated them little better than slaves. The smaller the society, the greater the consequence of each individual. Hence, there would not be wanting a sufficient number of hands to erect mounds or pyramids.

Hunter and Dunbar describe a mound at the junction of the Catahoula, Washita, and Tensa rivers, very similar in shape to the large one on the Cahokia. I saw it last summer: it has a step or apron, and is surrounded by a group of ten or twelve other mounds of a smaller size. In the vicinity of New Madrid, there are a number; one, on the bank of a lake, is at least four hundred yards in circumference.

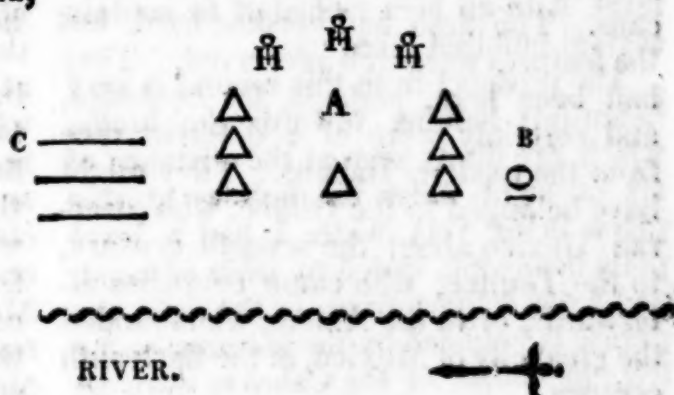
circumference, and surrounded by a ditch at least ten feet wide, and at present, five feet deep; it is about forty feet in height, and level on the top. I have frequently examined the mounds at St. Louis: they are situated on the second bank just above the town, and disposed in a singular manner; there are nine in all, and form three sides of a parallelogram, the open side, towards the country, being protected, however, by three smaller mounds, placed in a circular manner. The space enclosed is about four hundred yards in length, and two hundred in breadth. About six hundred yards above there is a single mound,

with a broad stage on the river side; it is thirty feet in height, and one hundred and fifty in length; the top is a mere ridge of five or six feet wide. Below the first mounds there is a curious work, called the Falling Garden. Advantage is taken of the second bank, nearly fifty feet in height at this place, and three regular stages or steps, are formed by earth brought from a distance. This work is much admired—it suggests the idea of a place of assembly for the purpose of counselling, on public occasions. The following diagram may convey a more precise idea.

A—The three sides of a parallelogram.

B—The single mound

C—The falling garden.



We find these mounds in every part of the globe; in the north of Europe, and in Great Britain, they are numerous; and much resemble ours, but less considerable. The pyramids of Egypt are perhaps the oldest monuments of human labour in that country, so favourable to the production of a numerous population. The pyramids of Mexico, which are but little known, and yet scarcely less considerable, like those of Egypt, have their origin hid in the night of oblivion. Humboldt is of opinion, that "these edifices must be classed with the pyramidal monuments of Asia, of which traces were found even in Arcadia; for the conical mausoleum of Calistus was a true tumulus, covered with fruit trees, and served for a base to a small temple consecrated to Diana." The Greeks, who were successful in the chariot races at the Olympic games, to show their gratitude to their horses, gave them an honourable burial, and even erected pyramids over their graves. The great altar of Jupiter, at Olympia, was nothing more than a huge mound of earth, with stone steps to ascend. Humboldt remarks with astonishment, the striking similarity of the Asiatic and Egyptian pyramids to those of Mexico. The similarity of those which he describes, to the mounds or pyramids on the Mississippi, is still more striking, MONTHLY MAG. No. 284.

but not a matter of so much wonder. The only difference is, that a few of the Mexican pyramids are larger, and some appear to have been faced with stone or brick. Like those of Mexico, wherever there has been a considerable town, we find two large pyramids, supposed to represent the sun and moon, and a number of smaller ones to represent the stars. There is very little doubt but that they originated with the same people, for they may be considered as existing in the same country. What is the distance between Red river and the northern part of the intendency of Vera Cruz, in which the pyramid of Papantla is situated? Little more than ten or fifteen days' journey. Even supposing there were no mounds in the intermediate space, the distance is not such, as to preclude the probability of intercourse. There is no obstruction in the way; a coach and four has been driven from Mexico to Nacogdoches.

The Mexican histories give uncertain accounts of the origin of those works, nor are the antiquarians able to form any satisfactory hypothesis. They are attributed by some to the Toultec nation, as far back as the ninth century, who emigrated to Mexico from the north, perhaps from the banks of the Mississippi; and, by others, to the Olmec nation, still more ancient, who came to Mexico

Mexico from the east. A curious discovery, made a few years ago in the state of Tennessee, proves beyond a doubt, that at some remote period the valley of the Mississippi had been inhabited by a much more civilized people, than when first known to us. Two human bodies were found in a copperas cave, in a surprising state of preservation. They were first wrapped up in a kind of blanket, supposed to have been manufactured of the lint of nettles, afterwards with dressed skins, and then a mat of nearly sixty yards in length. They were clad in a beautiful cloth, interwoven with feathers, such as was manufactured by the Mexicans. The flesh had become hard, but the features were well preserved. They had been here, perhaps, for centuries, and certainly were of a different race from the modern Indians. They might have belonged to the Olmec, who overran Mexico about the seventh century, to the Toultec, who came centuries afterwards, or to the Aztecs, who founded the great city of Mexico, in the thirteenth century.

In the wanderings of fancy, I have sometimes conceived this hemisphere, like the other, to have experienced the genial ray of civilization, and to have been inhabited by a numerous, polite and enlightened people. Even this idea, strange and novel as it may seem, might, by an ingenious theorist, have an air of importance given to it, by bringing into view, some vague passages of ancient authors. Plato, in one of his dialogues, speaks of a people, who had come from the Atlantic in great numbers, and overran the greater part of Europe and Asia. Many circumstances related of the island of the Atlantic, correspond with America. This occurrence, to which Plato alludes, was considered of great antiquity, and preserved by obscure tradition. The island was said to have been sunk by an earthquake. The fact is certain, that, amongst the Greeks, there prevailed a belief of the existence of another continent, in the Atlantic ocean, and inhabited by a powerful peo-

ple, who, in remote antiquity, had invaded the old world. Amongst the Romans who borrowed the greater part of their learning from the Greeks, the same belief prevailed. Seneca has this remarkable passage; "In ages to come, the seas will be traversed, and in spite of the wind and waves, avarice and pride will discover a New World, and Thule shall be no longer considered the extreme part of the globe." Mons. Peyroux has, in a very ingenious essay, rendered it even probable, that the ancients had been acquainted with America in very remote antiquity. Plato places the destruction of the Atlantides, at nine thousand years before his time.

Why may not great revolutions have been experienced in America? Is it certain, that Mexico, Peru, and Chili, when first visited by Europeans, exhibited only the dawn of civilization? Perhaps it was the fiftieth approach doomed to suffer a relapse, before the sacred flame could be extended to other portions of the continent: perhaps at some distant period the flame had been widely spread, and again extinguished by the common enemies of the human race. But I am asked, if this had been the case, should we not see indubitable proofs, in the remains of antiquity, edifices of stone, mines, and laborious works of human hands. I answer, that nature is ever labouring to restore herself, she is ever engaged in replacing in its primitive state, whatever changes the hand of man may effect in her appearance. Excavations of the earth would be filled up by the hand of time, and piles of stone when separated from the living rock, would crumble into dust. America may have been less fortunate than Europe in those happy inventions which serve in some measure to perpetuate improvements; and yet, in some of the arts, she may have attained a greater excellence. The character of her civilization may have been different from any of which we have a knowledge, and her relapse produced by causes of which we can form no conjecture.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Consisting of Original Papers in that National Depository.

XXXIV. *Letter of Lord Lyttleton to Voltaire, in answer to one to his Lordship.*
Sir,

I HAVE received the honour of your letter, dated from your castle of Ferney, in Burgundy, by which, I find,

I was guilty of an error in calling your retirement an exile: when another edition shall be made of my *Dialogues*, either in English or French, I will take care that this error shall be corrected. I am very sorry I was not apprized of it

it sooner, that I might have corrected it in the first edition of a French translation of them, just published, under my inspection in London.

To do you justice is a duty I owe to truth and myself, and you have a much better title to it than from the passports you say you have procured for English noblemen. You are entitled to it, Sir, by the high sentiments of respect I have for you, which are not paid to the privileges you tell me the king has confirmed to your hands, but to the noble talents God has given you, and the superior rank you hold in the republic of letters. The favours done you by your sovereign are an honour to him, but add little lustre to the name of Voltaire.

I entirely agree with you, that God is the father of all mankind, and should think it blasphemy to confine his goodness to a sect. Nor do I believe that any of his creatures are good in his sight, if they do not extend their benevolence to all his creation. These opinions I rejoice to see in your works; and shall be very glad to be convinced that the liberty of your thoughts and your pen, upon subjects of philosophy and religion, never exceeded the bounds of this generous principle, which is authorised by revelation as much as by reason: or that you disapprove, in your hours of sober reflection, any irregular sallies of fancy which cannot be justified, though they may be excused by the vivacity and fire of a great genius.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

LYTTLETON.

Bibl. Birch, 4, 291.

XXXV. *The Earle of Salisbury to Sir Charles Cornwallis, ambassador of his Majesty at the Court of Spain, giving a particular account of the Gunpowder Plot.*

Sir Charles Cornwallis—it hath pleased God, out of his singular goodness, to bring to light the most cruell and detestable practise against the person of his Majesty and the whole state of his realme, that ever was conceived by the art of man, at any time, or in any place whatsoever. By the practice, there was intended not onely the extirpation of his Majesty and his royal issue, but the whole subversion and downfall of this state. The plott being to take away, at one instant, the king, queen, prince, nobellitie, clergie, judges, and the principal gentlemen of this realme, as they should have been altogether assembled at the parliament-

house, in Westminster, the fifth of November, being Tuesday; the meane how to have compassed so greate an acte, was not to be performed by strength of men, or outward violence, but by a secret conveyance of a great quantitie of gun-powder in a vault, under the Upper House of Parliament, and so to have blown upp all at a clappe, (if God, out of his mercy, and his just revenge against so great an abomination, had not destined it to be discovered, though verie miraculously, even some twelve howers before the matter should have been put in execution.) The person that was the principal undertaker of it, is one Johnsonne, a Yorkshireman, and servant to one Thomas Percy, a gent^l pensioner to his Majestie, and a neere kinsman to the Earle of Northampton.

This Percy had, aboute a yeare and a-half agoe, hired a parte of Wyneard's howse, in the old palace, from whence he had access unto this vault to lay his wood and cole; and, as it seemeth now, taken this place of purpose to worke some mischief in a fitt tyme. Hee is a papist by profession, and so is his man Johnsonne, a desperate fellow, who, of late yeeres, he tooke into his service. Into this vault, Johnsonne had, at sundry tymes, privatelie conveyed a greate quantity of powder, and therewith filled two hoggesheads, and some thirty-two small barrells, all which he had cunningly covered with greate store of billets and faggotts. And on Munday, at midnight, as he was busy to prepare his things for execution, was apprehended on the place itself, (with a false lanthorn,) booted and spurred. There was, likewise, found some quantity of fine powder for to make a traine with, a piece of match and a tinder-box, to have fired the trayne when hee should have seen tyme, and soe to have saved himself from the blowe by some half an hour's respite, that the match should have burned.

Being taken and examined, he resolutely confessed the attempt, and his intention to have put it in execution, (as is said before) y^t verie day and hour as his Majesty should make his oration in the Upper-house. For any complices in this horrible acte he denyeth to accuse any, alledging that hee had receaved the sacrament a little before of a priest, and taken an oath never to reveale any. But confesseth, that he hath been lately beyond the seas, bothe in the Low Countreys and France, and

there had conference with divers English priests, but denyeth to have made them acquainted with this purpose. It remayneth, that I add something for your better understanding how this matter came to be discovered.

About eight days before the parliament should have beene begunne, the Lo. Mounteagle received a letter about six o'clock at night, which was delivered his footman in the dark to give him, without name or date, and in a hand disguised, (whereof I send you a coppie) the rather to make you perceive to what a streight I was driven as soon as hee imparted the same unto mee, how to govern myself, considering the content and phrase of that lre. For, when I observed the generality of the advertisement, and the stile, I could not well distinguish whether it were in frenzie or sporte. For, from any serious ground, I could hardlie be induced to believe, that it proceeded, for many reasons. First, because noe wise man could think my lord to be so weake as to take any alarum to absent himselfe from parliament upon such a loose advertisement.

Secondly, I considered that, if any such thing were really intended, that it was very improbable that onelie one nobleman should be warned and none other. Nevertheless, being loath to trust my own judgement alone, being alwayes inclyned to doe too much in such a case as this is, I imparted the lre. to the Earl of Suffolk, Lo. Chamblaine, to the end I might receive his opinion; whereupon, perusinge the wordes of the lre. and observing the writinge, *that the blow should come without knowledge whoe had hurt them*, wee both conceived that it could not be more proper than the tyme of parliament, nor by any other way like to be attempted there with powder, whilst the king was sitting in the assembly, of which the lord chamberlaine.....more probability, because there was a great vault under the said chamber, which was never used for any thing but for some wood and cole belonging to the keeper of the old palace. In which consideration, after wee had imparted the same to the Lord Admirall, the Earle of Worcester, and the Earle of Northampton, and some others, wee all thought fitt to forbear to imparte it to the king, untill some three or four days before the session. At which tyme wee shewed his Matie the lre. rather as a thing wee would

not conceale, (because it was of such a nature) then any way persuading him to give any further credit to it untill the place had beene visited, whereupon his Matie (whoe hath a naturall habitt to contemne all fear and a judgement so strong, as never to doubt any thing which is not well warranted by reason,) concurred only thus farre with us, that seeing such a matter was possible, that should be done which would prevent all danger, or ells nothing at all.

Hereupon it was moved, that till the night before his coming nothinge should be done to interrupt any purpose of theirs that had any such develish practice, but rather to suffer them to go on till the eve of the day. And soe on Mondaye in the afternoone accordinglie the Lo. Chamberlaine, whose office is to see all places of assembly put in readiness when the King's person should come, taking with him the Lo. Mounteagle, went to see all the places in the Parliament House, and tooke alsoe a slight occasion to peruse that vault, where finding only piles of billets and faggots heaped upp, his Ldp. fell into enquiring only who owned the same wood, observing the proportion to be somewhat more than the housekeeper was likely to lay in for his own use, and when answer was made that it belonged to one Mr. Percy, his Ldp. straight conceived some suspicion in regard of his person; and the Lo. Mounteagle takinge some notice that there was greate profession between Percy and him, from which some inference might be made that it.....warneing of a friend, my Lord Chamberlaine resolved absolutely to proceed in a search, though noe other materialls were visible; and being returned to the Court about five o'clock, tooke mee upp with him to the King, and told him it all, though they were hard of beliefe that any such thing was thought of, yet in such a case as this, whatsoever was not done (to put all out of doubt) was as good as nothinge. Whereupon it was resolved by his Majesty, that this matter should be so carried as noe man should be scandalized by it, nor any alarum taken for any such purpose. For the better effecting whereof, the Lo. Treasurer, the Lo. Admirall, the Earle of Worcester, and wee two, agreed that Sir Tho. Knyvett should, under a pretext of searching for stollen or embezzled goodes, both in that place and other houses thereabout, remove all that
woode

woode, and soe to see playen ground under it.

Sir Thomas Knyvett going thither (unlooked for) about midnight into the vault, found that fellow Johnstone newly come out of the vault; and, without asking any more questions, stayed him, and havinge noe sooner removed the wood he perceaved the barrells, and so bound y^e caitiff fast, whoe made no difficultie to acknowledge the fact, nor to confesse clearly that the morrow followinge it should have been effected.

And thus have you a true narracōn from the beginninge of this daye, w^{ch} hath beene spent in examinations of Johnstone, who carryeth himself without any feare or p^turbation, p^testing his constant resolucōn to have performed it y^t day, whatsoever had become of it; principally for the institution of the Romane religion, next out of hope to have dissolved this government, and afterwards to have framed such a state as might have served the appetite of him and his complices. And in all this acōn he is no more dismayed, scarce any more troubled, then if hee were taken for a poore robbery by the highway; for, notwithstanding he confesseth all things of himself, and denyeth not to have had some partners in the particular practice, as well appeareth by the flynge of divers gentlemen upon his apprehension, known to be notorious recusants yet could noe threatninge of torture draw from him any other language then this—that he is readye to dye, and rather wished ten thousand deaths then willinglie to accuse either his M^r or any other; untill, by often reiterating examinations (pretendinge to him that his master was apprehended) he hath come to playne confession, that his master kept the key of that sellar whilst he was abroad, had ben in it since the powder was layd there, and so inclusive debated him as a principal actor in the same. In the mean tyme we have also found out, though he denied it long, that on Saturday night the 3^d of November, he came post out of the north, that this man ridd to meet him by the way; that he dynded at Sion, with the Earle of Northumberland, on Monday. That as soon as the Lo. Chamblaine had been in the vault that eveninge, this fellow went to his master about 6 of the clocke at night, and had noe sooner spoken with him but he fledd immediately; apprehending straight that

to be discovered, which at that tyme was rather held unworthie believe, though not unworthie the after tryall.

In which I must needes do the Lo. Chamblaine his right, that he would take noe satisfaction untill he made search, and that to the bottom; wherein I must confesse I was much lesse forward, not but that I had sufficient advertisement that most of those that now are fled (being all notorious recusants, with many others of that kinde) had a practice in hand for some stir this Parliament; but I never dreamed it should have been in any such nature, because I never read nor heard the like in any state to bee attempted in gross by any conspiracōn, without some distinction of persons. I doe now send you proclamations, and withall think good to advertise you that this morning, these p^rsons named in it be most of them gentlemen spent in their fortunes, all inward with Percy, and fite for all alteracōns, having gathered themselves to some heads of 80 or 100 horse, with purpose (as wee conceive) to pass over seas. Whereupon it hath thought meete in policy of state, all circumstances considered, to committ the Earle of Northumberland to the Archbishop of Canterbury, there to be honorably used untill thinges be more quiett. Whereof if you shall heare any judgement made, as if his Ma^{tie} or his Council could harbour a thought of such a savage practice to be lodged in such a nobleman's breast, you should do well to suppress it as a malicious discourse and invention; this beinge onelie done to satisfie the world that nothing is left undone which belongs to policie of state, when the whole monarchy was proscribed to dissolution, and being no more than himself discretely approved as necessarie when he received the sentence of their councill for his restraint.

It is also thought fit that some martiall man shall presentlie repaire downe to those countries where those *Robinhoods* are assembled, to encourage the good, and terrifie the bad; in which service the Earle of Devonshire is used, and commission goeth forth for him as generall, although I am easilie persuaded that this faggott will be burned to ashes before he shall be twenty miles on his way.

Of all which p^ticulars I thought fit to acquaint you, that you may be able to give satisfaction to the state wherein

wherein you are, and so I committ you to God.

Yo^r assured ho. friend,
SALISBURIE.

*From the Court at Whitehall,
this 9th of November, 1605.*

1 Postscript.—Although all ports and passages are stopt for some tyme, as well for ambassadors as others, yet I have thought good to advertise you hereof with the speediest, the rather because his Ma^{tie} would have you take occasion to advertise the King, his brother, of his miraculous escape.

2 Postscript.—Since the writing of this letter we have assured newes, that these traitors are overthrown by the Sheriff of Worcestershire, after they had bectaken themselves for their safetie in a retreat to the house of Stephen Littleton, in Staffordshire. The house was fired by the Sheriff; at the issuing forth Catesby was slain, Percy sore hurt, Trant and Wright burned in their faces with gunpowder. The rest are either taken or slaine. Rooke, Wood, and Digbie, are taken.

Harleian MS. 1875.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

POEMS BY MISS LOGAN.

Communicated by MRS. CAPPE, of York.

ON THE SPRING OF A SEVENTH YEAR OF UNINTERRUPTED SICKNESS.

A GAIN the unexpected year returns,
But Health, gay-smiling Health, returns
no more!

E'en now with added rage the fever burns,
Tho' chilling northern blasts incessant roar!

While thus I linger on the verge of death,
Nor turn reluctant from the realms of peace,
I see the young, the gay, resign their breath,
The song, the dance, the festive revel, cease;

With fond regret they leave the sportive scene,
And, sadly sighing, bid the world adieu;
While Pain's wan victim sees, with look serene,

Life's final prospect op'ning to her view;
And gladly hastens to that promised shore,
Where sickness, pain, and grief, are known
no more.

TO OPIUM*; BY THE SAME.

LET others boast the golden spoil
Which Indian climes afford,
And still, with unavailing toil,
Increase the shining hoard;—

Still let Golconda's dazzling pride
On Beauty's forehead glow,
And round the fair on every side
Sabeian odours flow.

Be mine the balm, whose sov'reign power
Can still the throb of pain;
The produce of the scentless flow'r
That strews Hindostan's plain.

No gaudy hue its form displays,
To catch the roving eye;
And Ignorance, with vacant gaze,
May pass regardless by.

But, shall the Muse with cold disdain
Its simple charms behold?
Shall she devote the tuneful strain
To incense, gems, or gold?

* This was written just before the publication of the "Loves of the Plants;" a work which had long been impatiently expected by every one who had been so fortunate as to see any specimen of the author's poetical abilities.

When latent ills the frame pervade,
And mock the healing art,
Thy friendly balm shall lend its aid,
And transient ease impart;

Shall charm the restless hour of day,
And cheer the midnight gloom;
Shall blunt each thorn which strews the way
That leads us to the tomb.

And oft, when Reason vainly tries
To calm the troubled breast,
Thy power can seal our streaming eyes,
And bid our sorrows rest.

What, though this calm must quickly cease,
And Grief resume its pow'r,
The heart that long has sigh'd for ease
Will prize the tranquil hour!

A short oblivion of its care
Relieves the wearied mind,
Till suff'ring Nature learns to bear
The weight by Heav'n assign'd.

Reviv'd by thee, my drooping Muse
Now pours the grateful strain;
And Fancy's hand sweet flow'rets strews
Around the bed of Pain.

At her command, gay scenes arise
To charm my raptured sight,
While Memory's faithful hand supplies
Past objects of delight.

Yet Memory's soothing charms were vain,
Without thy friendly aid;
And sportive Fancy's smiling train
Would fly Disease's shade—

Did not thy magic pow'r supply
A mild, though transient, ray;
As meteors in a northern sky
Shed artificial day?

And shall my humble Muse alone
Thy peerless worth declare?
A Muse to all the world unknown,
Whose songs are lost in air!

Oh! may the bard, whose tuneful strain
Resounds through Derwent's vale,
At whose command the hosts of Pain,
Disease, and Sickness, fail;

That sage, to whom the God of day
His various gifts imparts,
Whose healing power, whose melting lay,
United, charm our hearts.

May he devote one tuneful page
To thee, neglected flower !
Then Fame shall bid each future age,
Admiring, own thy pow'r !

TO SLEEP; BY THE SAME.

HASTE, gentle Sleep ! in pity shed
Thy blessings on my weary head :
Come ! but do not come alone ;
Bring the partners of thy throne,
Airy Dreams ! a sportive train,
Soothing to the troubled brain ;—
Dreams that transient joys impart,
Cordials of the fainting heart.
Let Health's glowing daughters own
(Torpid Queen !) thy pow'r alone ;
They who through the glare of day
Sport in Fortune's golden ray,
Blest with many a gay delight,
They may spare the hours of night :
But the maid whose fading eyes
See the joyless morn arise,
She, whom sickness, pain, and care,
Through Day's ling'ring moments share,
When Night ascends her starry throne,
Seeks not calm repose alone :
Then, airy Dreams ! she courts your pow'r,
You, who can gild the midnight hour
With many a bright and cheering ray,
Fairy form, and prospect gay.
Yes !—dear delusions !—well I know
What various pleasures you bestow ;
Pleasures free from glare and noise,
Such as Virtue oft employs
To sooth the pain her vot'ries feel,
And ease the wound she cannot heal.
Oh ! come once more, with downy wings,
And bear me hence to cooling springs !
Such as murmur through the grove,
Where Shenstone's Muse was wont to rove :
There shall blooming Health once more
All her long-lost joys restore,
And bid my feet resume again
Strength to tread the verdant plain ;
While to my enraptur'd eyes,
Where'er I turn, gay scenes arise,—
Scenes, in which combin'd appear
Each beauty of the varying year :
Spring's op'ning sweets perfume the gale,
And Summer paints the blushing vale,
While Autumn's richer tints improve
The beauty of the nodding grove,
And Winter flings a robe of snow
O'er the distant mountain's brow,
Where the radiant orb of day
Darts in vain his noontide ray.
See, the magic scene expands,
Various climes and distant lands !
Air and Sea your power obey,
Art and Nature own your sway :
Araby, thy spicy gale
Breathes perfume through Deva's vale ;
India's palm, with graceful pride,
Waves o'er Conway's foaming tide,
And the spoils of Tadmor's sands
Grace Britannia's cultur'd lands.
Now the silver lamp of Night
Pours a flood of soften'd light.—
See ! a bright celestial train
Shoot across the starry plain :

Now their radiant forms advance,
Mingling in fantastic dance,
To sprightly strains and melting airs,
That sooth to peace our earthly cares.
See ! they gild the mountain's brow,
And the wave that rolls below ;
O'er the blue expanse they glide—
Now they plunge beneath the tide !
These are the fairy scenes that rise,
When to your aid fair Fancy flies :
Or, should the sportive queen disdain
To mingle with your airy train,
Another pow'r shall lend her aid,
In less fantastic garb array'd.

See ! Memory opes her hidden treasures,
Childish sports, and early pleasures ;
Joys and griefs a mingled train,
Smiling hopes, and wishes vain ;
Young ideas, gaily drest,
Offspring of the infant breast :
These, by your magic art combin'd,
Divert or sooth the weary'd mind.
Nor will your votary complain,
Though Grief and Terror join the train.
When plung'd in visionary woes,
What joy the waking hour bestows,
When clasp'd in Friendship's fond embrace,
And gazing on the long-known face,
She gently wipes the falling tear
Prepar'd to wet her shadowy bier !

No longer Superstition flings
Her mantle o'er your downy wings,
Transforming, by her gloomy pow'r,
The gay delusions of an hour,
To hopes that lead the mind astray,
And fears that cloud life's brightest day.
Philosophy, with friendly hand,
Has freed you from her dread command,
Has bade her favour'd son* explain
The blessings of your gentle reign.
Oh ! be these blessings ever shed
Upon your votary's sleeping head,
And nightly to her view restore
The charms which day reveals no more.†

TO THE DAFFODIL.

THOU brightest gem in Nature's vernal
crown,

Beauteous adult of Spring's young progeny !
With rapture I thy blooming presence hail
In Flora's gay domain.

I'd court thee to my breast—but ah, to crop
Thy pendant blossoms, of unspotted gold,
Were but to crush in youth's exulting hour
Spring's first and fairest child.

Star of the Grove ! at thy refulgence awed,
All lesser orbs withdraw their modest light,
And thou, enthroned majestic, spread'st thy
blaze

Sublime o'er Flora's heav'n !

Shall, unobserved, thy radiance waste away ?
No—I will hourly surfeit on thy bloom,
And press my lips upon thy burning cheek,
And love thee tenderly.

* See Dr. Beattie's "Essay on Dreams."

† This poem was written long after the
author was confined to her bed.

For thou an emblem art of innocence,
A type of chastity; and those are charms
Which every heart must cherish and admire
That rests its hopes on Heav'n!

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Kensington, April 1816.

THE HIGHLAND PROPHET.

UNA, maid of Etha, hail!
Bound on the wings of the morning
gale;
Thine eye is bright and thy cheek is fair,
And Health's warm roses redden there:
And oh may many a sun pass by,
To ripen and brighten, but not decay,
The bloom of that cheek, and the flash of
that eye,
So fair and so bright to-day.

Stranger! attend a prophet's sooth;
Ere yesternight's new moon grow old,
Her bosom shall be still and cold,
And her warm cheek marred by the earth-
worm's tooth:

I see, I see, unknown to thee,
All from her forehead to her feet,
The maiden's misty winding sheet,
Girt her in vapory panoply.
Pale is her red cheek to my view,
And dimly shimmers her bright eye through.
Stranger! her course is nearly done,
I know her grave—she knows it not;
But mark me—this month's summer sun,
Shall bend his beams upon the spot.

JAMES EDMESTON.

Hackney; April 9, 1816.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To MR. WILLIAM MOULT, of Bedford-square, for an improved Method of Sublimation and Evaporation.
—Feb. 13, 1815.

FOR distillation or sublimation, by his improved mode, Mr. Moulton employs the usual apparatus of still and warm-pipe retort and receiver, alembic, and head matrass, or any other apparatus which is usually employed to effect the same purposes. His improvement consists in the means of applying the heat of fire to the still, retort, or alembic, through such a medium that the heat shall be regular and equable; also that the heat cannot by accident be increased beyond such a point as is found to be the maximum which can be safely admitted for the process to which his improvement is applied. The apparatus consists of a boiler, placed over a fire, or lamp, so as to receive heat therefrom. Within this boiler or vessel, he places a second or interior vessel, which shall be the still, retort, or alembic, or other vessel, to contain the articles to be operated upon by distillation or sublimation, leaving a space all round between the two vessels; which space he fills up with some fluid, which will boil or rise in vapour at that temperature, which is the greatest that can be admitted for the process; the heat will be so kept down or carried off by the vaporation or vapour, that it can never rise above the boiling point of the fluid, which must be chosen and adapted to the process to which it is applied. He makes a junction between the exterior vessel, which is exposed to the fire, and the interior vessel, which is to contain the matter acted upon, and by this means the fluid contained in the interval between the

two vessels is closed or shut up on all sides; and when it boils, the steam or vapour cannot escape except by a pipe, which is provided to lead the vapour into a cooling apparatus or refrigerator, which may be constructed in the manner of the worm-pipe of a still, and immersed in cold water; or it may be a simple straight pipe, passing through cold water, otherwise the vapour may be introduced into a flat metallic vessel, which being immersed in cold water, and having a large surface or surfaces exposed to the action, will cool or condense the vapour very rapidly. Another form for the cooling apparatus is, that of two cylinders, placed one within the other, and leaving a small space all round between the two; but this space is closed on all sides, whilst the internal cylinder is open at each end, and the vapour being admitted into the space, when the whole is immersed in cold water, will be inclosed on both sides with the vicinity of the cold water, having only the intervention of the thickness of the substance of which the cylinders are composed. By the addition of this condensing apparatus, the fluid of the bath is not wasted or diminished by the process, for as fast as it rises in vapour it is condensed, and may be preserved in a separate vessel, so as to be returned to the bath when it is thought requisite to fill it up again; or the apparatus may be constructed to return it constantly as fast as it is condensed, by means of a pipe leading from the refrigerator to the bath, or space between the two vessels, when the fluid which is employed, such as salt dissolved in water, oil of vitriol, and water, or mercury, amalgamated with other metals

metals, such as lead, tin, zinc, &c. The addition of the refrigeratory, according to this invention, will prevent the escape of the more evaporate fluid, as the mercury in the instance above-mentioned, and therefore the compounded fluid does not become more concentrated or dense, as it would otherwise do, and render the heat transmitted by the bath variable.

Mr. Moulton claims the application of his invention to the following purposes:—For the distillation of spirits, for such liquors as mint water, rose water, and other similar preparations, as also for the boilers to raise steam for steam-engines, or other such purposes. When he employs mercury for the bath, or intervening fluid, through which the heat is to be transmitted; it may be applied either at the lower part of the vessel, where the fire acts, or it may be applied to the whole of the still or boiler, so as to surround it on all sides with the mercury; and thus, transmitting the heat to all parts at the same time, the refrigeratory may be applied to prevent the loss of the mercury by evaporation. He employs a bath of linseed oil for such purposes as require a less heat than that at which linseed oil boils, such as refining camphor, sulphur, and other similar substances, and carrying off that portion of the oil which rises in vapour: it is condensed in the refrigeratory. He thus obtains an oil, which he does not return into the bath, but continues to use as a bath until it is sufficiently boiled to become the boiled oil used by painters; by this means he gains a double object, the equalization of the heat of the bath, and at the same time the boiling of the oil, in an improved manner, so that he preserves the part which rises in the boiling, and which is lost in the common mode of boiling. For the sublimation of sulphur, in making it from various articles, he employs a bath of mercury; otherwise a bath of tin or lead, where the substance from which the sulphur is to be extracted, requires a more considerable heat than the boiling point of mercury. For the refining of camphor by sublimation, which is usually performed in a sand-bath, he employs a bath of linseed oil, oil-of-vitriol, or mercury; and for boiling tar to the consistency of pitch, he employs a bath of linseed oil or mercury.

To MR. ROBERT DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, for an improved Mean or Means for facilitating the Pro-

pulsion, and for the Safety, of Boats or other Vessels through Water.—
June 22, 1815.

This invention consists of a more efficacious method of applying the power or strength of men to turn paddle-wheels, fixed on the sides, or any other part of ships, boats, vessels, or craft, to row or propel them; also applicable to the turning or driving any kind of machinery requiring a rotatory motion. Mr. Dickinson's method is as follows, viz. on the axis of the paddle-wheels, which lies across the boat, he fixes one or more swinging frames, so contrived, that when a man or men sit on a seat, their hands may lay hold of the upper part, and pull it to them; while with their feet they push the lower part from them. The centre of motion being the axis of the wheels, a ratchet wheel is fixed on the spindle or axis, and a paul on this swinging frame, so that every time the man pulls with his hands, and pushes with his feet, the paul catches the ratchet-wheel, and turns the paddle-wheels a part of a revolution, the paul dropping over the teeth when moved in the contrary direction to fetch another stroke; thus exerting a greater power, with less fatigue, than in any of the ordinary methods of rowing or turning machinery.

He modifies this apparatus in various ways, according to the size of the vessel, number of men, &c. When the vessel is large, and the wheels of course large, the swinging frames may be fixed on the axis of the wheels, as above described, because the wheels being large will require to be moved but slowly; but when the vessel is small, and the wheel required to move round faster, he puts the swinging-frame on a second axis, which has a tooth-wheel upon it, working into a small pinion on the paddle-shaft, which gives it several revolutions for one of the ratchet-wheels. The proportion of this wheel and pinion must be regulated by the size of the paddle-wheels, and the rate the vessel is intended to move at. And further, he detaches the two paddle-wheels, and makes a separate apparatus to each, so that one wheel can be worked without the other, or one quicker than the other, as occasion may require; and in small boats he employs the right hand and right foot to work one paddle-wheel, while the left hand and foot is employed in working the other. He sometimes applies a fly-wheel in the vessel, to equalize the motion given by the alter-

nate impulse of the hand and feet, and render the motion uniform.

And with a view to the propulsion of the vessels, where circumstances may preclude the use of such an apparatus, he furnishes them with oars, made either entirely of iron, or partly of wood and partly of iron; that is to say, having ascertained that there is a great advantage gained by rowing with blades of a greater breadth than those which are made of wood can possess, from want of strength; he prefers a broader blade than those in common use, and to make his blades of iron, and also so much of the shank as lies between the rullocks of the boat when rowing and the blade, or, as is required, to meet the strain between the rullocks of the boat and the blade; such part being for lightness, as well as strength, composed of a hollow iron tube, which gives the oar a buoyancy sufficient to prevent its sinking, when it may accidentally fall into the water.

And to add to the security of vessels, where it is desirable that they should possess the property of a life-boat, he constructs them of iron, with a hollow water-tight gunwale, of sufficient capacity to give buoyancy to the vessel with any load it may ever be required to carry; or he encloses or covers one

or both ends in such a manner as to prevent the entrance of water; and at the same time puts hollow water-tight seats along the side as well as across, within the vessel.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

PIERRE FRANÇOIS MONTGOLFIER, of Leicester-square, engineer; for his improvements on the machine denominated *belier hydraulique*, or hydraulic ram.—March 14.

JOHN STEAD, of Wicker, in Brightside Bierlow, Sheffield, coachmaker; for a stage-coach, or other coach or carriage, for the carrying of passengers on lighter and more commodious principles than usual, that is to say, for the carrying of four or more inside passengers; six, eight, ten, or more outside passengers, with greater safety than those now in use carrying the same number of passengers.—March 14.

MARC ISAMBARD BRUNEL, of Lindsay-row, Chelsea, who in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, is become possessed of the invention of the "tricotteur," or knitting machine.—March 14.

WILLIAM WEST and DANIEL WEST, both of Bombay, in the East Indies; for a certain method of producing and applying power and motion to presses and other mechanical apparatus.—March 14.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

ON Thursday the 29th of February a paper by Mr. IVORY was read, containing an investigation of the theory of the attraction of capillary tubes. It has been long known that liquids rise in capillary tubes to heights which increase as the bore of the tube diminishes. This has been ascribed to the attraction between the atoms of the tube and the fluid. Clairaut considered this attraction as extending to a sensible distance. But Newton, Brook Taylor, Hauksbee, Laplace, &c. were of opinion, that it is evanescent at sensible distances, and of course extends only over an extremely small sphere. Mr. Lesley, in a paper printed in the Philosophical Magazine for 1802, considered it the effect of an attraction perpendicular to the surface of the fluid; and this also has been ingeniously and satisfactorily done by Laplace. As the thickness of the glass tube produces no effect upon the height to which the fluid rises in it, Mr. Ivory considers

the opinion of Newton as established. He conceives, likewise, that his mode of investigating the subject has some advantages over that of Laplace; but, as from the mathematical nature of these investigations they could not be read to the Society, it is impossible to give any account of them.

In February and March, Dr. BREWSTER read a paper on the means of giving the property of polarization, or giving specific directions to light in glass, and common salt, and fluor spar, by pressure. The explanation of the doubly refracting property possessed by several bodies, notwithstanding the many new facts ascertained concerning the polarization and depolarization of light, still continued as difficult as ever; but some of the late observations of Dr. Brewster promise to throw new light on the subject.

He showed that glass acquires the property of a crystallized body by being strongly pressed by means of a screw. A similar change is effected upon it by bending.

bending a plate of glass between the hands, the more strongly it is bent the greater is the effect which it produces on polarized light. He conceives, that in consequence of this property, new light will be thrown upon the effect of external pressure in crushing or altering the structure of bodies, as arches, &c. Fluor spar, common salt, and other singly refracting bodies, may by compression be made to acquire the properties of doubly refracting crystals; but, upon calcareous spar, sulphate of lime, and other refracting bodies, no change is produced by compression. Animal jellies, by compression, or dilatation, acquire the same properties as doubly refracting bodies. The author conceives, that a very sensible dynamometer may be constructed by means of glass, which is one of the most elastic of all bodies. A number of glass parallelipeds fixed together may be bent by weights suspended from their middle, and by the changes in their effect upon polarized light, will indicate the degree of bending which they have undergone. By enclosing glass in fusible metal he conceives that very minute changes of temperature will be indicated by alterations in the density of the glass. Glass surrounded by a hygrometric substance will also act as a hygrometer. Dr. Brewster considers double refraction as probably resulting from the action of a peculiar fluid, and stated some circumstances which appeared favourable to that opinion.

On the 21st of March, Sir EVERARD HOME read a paper on the mode of action of specific medicines. From experiments already made it is known that poisonous bodies, whether mineral or vegetable, do not produce their effects upon the body till they are introduced into the circulation: and the effect always follows whenever they are introduced into the circulation. Ipecacuanna injected into the jugular vein produces instant vomiting, and opium immediate drowsiness. We know at present only two specific medicines; namely, mercury for the venereal disease, and the *cau medicinale*, which is a vinous infusion of *colchicum autumnale*, for the gout. It is well known that mercury produces its effects only when introduced into the circulation. The author gives an account of several experiments with the *cau medicinale* on himself and on dogs, which shows that it requires likewise to be introduced into the circulation before it produces its effects.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A description of certain beds occurring above the chalk, especially of the plastic clay, by the Rev. WILLIAM BUCKLAND, M.G.S., was read. The paper begins with a description of the beds, which occur at and about Reading, as exposed by various quarries. The lowest bed is the flinty chalk, immediately upon which rests a bed of sand, about eight feet in thickness; the lower part of which abounds in green particles, in rolled and angular flint pebbles, in small round teeth of fish, and in a species of oyster; commonly called the Reading oyster, the upper part of the bed contains a few green particles, but no rolled pebbles or organic remains. Immediately upon this bed rests a bed three feet thick of fuller's earth; above which occurs the plastic clay, in fine beds, more or less mixed with sand, for the most part of a dark red colour, and above 35 feet in thickness: these clays contain no organic remains or septaria. The next and highest stratum in the series is a loam 11 feet thick, becoming more clayey towards the bottom, and then containing ochreous concretions and balls of pyrites. These beds occupy much of the ground between Reading and Newbury, and appear to lie between the chalk and the London clay; corresponding, therefore, in position, with the plastic clay of the Isle of Wight, and of Dorsetshire, as described by Mr. Webster; and with the plastic clay of the basin of Paris, which, according to MM. Cuvier and Brongniart, lies between the chalk and the *calcaire grossier*. The green sand of Reading appears in many places near London, and south of the Thames, resting immediately upon the chalk, as at Woolwich, Lewisham, Charlton, &c.; but containing no organic remains. Mr. Webster, in his valuable paper, "On the Formations above the Chalk," hesitates in what part of the series to place the shell beds of Woolwich; the determination of which question forms one of the important points in the present paper; and from many considerations, founded on personal inspection, and an authenticated list of strata, Mr. B. is inclined to consider them as occupying the middle part of the plastic clay formation, a formation which constitutes a real and important number of the great series, although the beds of which it is composed exhibit great irregularities, both with regard to their

mineral composition, and the presence or absence of organic remains.

Jan. 19.—A memorandum relative to the basaltic columns of the Isle of Salsette, by Mr. BABINGTON, was read. The Island of Salsette is separated at its northern extremity from the adjacent *Mahratta* coast by a narrow creek, on the eastern side of which runs a low ridge of basaltic hills, for the space of four or five miles. Wherever the rock is uncovered, are traces of the columnar structure; but in three places clusters of columns rise above the general surface, like so many bundles of reeds. The height of the most lofty columns is about 50 feet, the average diameter of each not exceeding 20 inches. The shafts vary in form from four to seven sided, and are not articulated. The rock is externally of a rusty brown colour, but internally is of a light bluish grey, with an irregular fracture, and not very compact. The western hills of Bombay exhibit traces of the same formation; but the rock is much darker in colour, closer in its grain, of greater hardness and specific gravity.

A paper on the geology of the Lincolnshire wold, and the adjacent county, by EDWARD BOGG, esq. was read. If a line of section be drawn from Saltfleet, on the coast of Lincolnshire, through Louth and Wragby, to Lincoln, it will exhibit the following beds, proceeding from the newer to the older. The country between Louth and the sea is flat and marshy, and presents alluvial clay mixed more or less with sand and marine organic remains. From Louth to the high hills in Donnington, a distance of about five miles, the country is occupied by the elevated district of the wolds, which consists of beds of chalk, the upper of which are of a white colour, and contain subordinate beds of flint, while the lower are of a reddish colour, and are destitute of flints. Immediately below the chalk is a bed from six to ten yards thick, of coarse brown pebbly sand, without organic remains. To this succeeds a bed, 12 or 14 yards thick, of clay, with subordinate beds of lime-stone, the structure of this latter oolite, and it contains nodules of pyrites and bivalve shells. Below this lies a stratum of sand, of various colours, from dark brown to light grey, inclosing thin beds of sandy limestone with organic remains; the thickness of this stratum is considerable. The last of the series is a slaty clay, or shale, of unknown thickness;

but which had been bored into for 100 yards, near the village of Donnington. It contains a multitude of beds of slaty clay, with marine remains, generally soft, but sometimes considerably indurated, and often very bituminous, of iron-stone and of grit. The surface of this last bed is covered in many places with alluvial deposits of blue clay and of grey marl.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

FRAGMENT of a MEMOIR read by M. LE BRETON, on the ANNIVERSARY of the DISTRIBUTION of the PRIZES by the CLASS of the FINE ARTS. OCTOBER 28, 1815.

However great and legitimate may be the mourning of our artists, and of all Frenchmen who value the progress of the fine arts, and the pure enjoyment they yield, we feel that we can offer them consolation in an approaching future; undoubtedly our losses are irreparable, and not to deplore them here would be shameful insensibility, or an act of cowardice.

It now belongs to history to pronounce on the justice or injustice which produced them, and to judge of the forms which have accompanied them; but assuredly it will not be said that our nation, which had enriched herself with their *chefs d'œuvre*, shewed herself unworthy of possessing them. Let us enoble, at least, one of our misfortunes, by the persuasion that it was not merited.

Before Victory abused the right of the strongest, which she is never slow to do, she obtained for France a selection of the monuments of the art of ancient statuary, and the finest productions of modern painting: she confined herself to the stipulated objects; and the inappreciable groups of Monte-Cavallo, as well as many other statues and bas-reliefs of easy transport, were not carried away. The sovereign was permitted time to take identical copies of all the originals he was about to lose—an honorable and delicate proceeding, which has not been observed towards us, who had set the example. Will they imitate us only in evil?—A number of persons of worth, under the double relation of talents and integrity, were sent from Paris, less to ravish from Rome the ceded monuments, and of which the possession was not doubtful, than to watch over their preservation, in the removal and the journey; thus it is difficult to conceive, especially

especially at the present moment, the success of that astonishing operation, arrived here without a single accident, through the prodigy of religious care, and constant attention, during the course of nearly a year. Learned societies of all classes, the professors of the public schools, with all their pupils, accompanied their cars, which all the arts had concurred to decorate, and presented them to the government; the constituted authorities and the population of the capital, united in the Champ de Mars to receive them, and celebrate, in a manner, their Apotheosis. What could Athens, in the time of Pericles, have done more? What I have stated the greater part of those present have witnessed; and all Europe has read the relations of that memorable fête. It was already shewing we were worthy of possessing so great a benefit, and approximated us, as nearly as possible, to the deities which had arrived to honor us with their presence.

Nor will it be said that France was wanting in magnificence in erecting to them a temple, nor in generosity in facilitating the ready access to them by all strangers, whether friends or enemies. There seemed to exist in its august bosom neither hatred nor national rivalry; and our enjoyment was perhaps the greater, because we enabled others to partake of it. None will be hardy enough to deny, that Paris only appeared to retain these *chefs d'œuvre* as a depository for the greater accommodation of all Europe, and not through the pride of exclusive property.

Such is, if I am not deceived, the true moral of the fine arts, and we have practised it. It was not, therefore, for them to assume the right of giving us so severe a lesson for invoking those fine arts, which we have respected, cultivated, and propagated: they would give us the right of exercising severe recriminations; but, to avoid any thing which may appear personal to us, we will simply state one single fact—*They were not Frenchmen who tore, by fragments, the sculptures of Phidias from the monuments of Athens, and reduced to ruins the porticos of violated temples.**

Turning our eyes from these sad re-

* We should like to know Lord Elgin's opinion of this sentence.

collections, I propose to draw your attention to the hopes, the reality of which you will readily recognize, since they repose on the intelligence of the king, and the resources which are peculiarly our own, viz. abundant riches in talent and national taste.

Statues and pictures may be transferred any where, and dragged in triumph in the train of the victor's car. Ancient Rome set the example; but these did not produce her a Praxiteles, a Phidias, an Apelles, or a Zeuxis. The fine arts, like the exquisite productions of nature, have their zone, their temperature of predilection; and France is a country they have adopted from the sixteenth century, not through the necessity of seeking another, or by the effect of political catastrophes; for it was under the glorious reign of Leo X. that they became French, which they will never cease to be.

The misfortunes of the state undoubtedly press heavily on the fine arts, but do not extinguish the flame, when wisdom watches over their preservation. It is well known that, when Francis I. kindled so bright a flame for our ancestors, the kingdom was far from being in a flourishing state. The reign even of Charles IX. was not fatal to it. It is not inconsiderate prodigality which makes the fine arts prosper; on the contrary, it produces their decline, by disordered conceptions, and the improper application of talent. We may count thousands of artists, and see monuments produced *ad infinitum*, and still have to sigh for the state of the fine arts. No government is rich enough to give way to a blind munificence, even in the arts; but a nation is never too poor to cultivate and encourage them, when she is happy enough to possess the germ, and have the taste for them.

—Yet, however well founded may be our confidence in the paternal solicitude of the king, it would become illusory if the French school could not offer him talents capable of replacing these *chefs d'œuvre* by excellent works; our riches in this source is known to be such, that we can even offer from our stores to every civilized nation; and the royal schools of Paris and Rome prepare talents worthy of succeeding the masters who have formed them.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 55th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the THIRD SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CLXXXV. *For repealing the Stamp Office Duties on Advertisements, Almanacks, Newspapers, Gold and Silver Plate, Stage Coaches, and Licenses for keeping Stage Coaches, now payable in Great Britain; and for granting new Duties in lieu thereof.*

So much of 10 A. c. 19. as enacts that the author of any pamphlet shall lose his property therein unless a duty of 2s. shall be paid for every sheet of it, repealed.—Penalty of 3 months' imprisonment on printers' apprentices, &c. for printing Almanacks without stamps.

A discount, of 20 per cent. on the prompt payment of ten pounds or upwards for the duties on Newspapers granted by this Act, shall be allowed to all proprietors, who shall sell to the public at a price not exceeding seven-pence each, or not exceeding two-pence half-penny each, above the price at which their papers were sold, for three calendar months, prior to the 22d day of June 1797; and a discount, after the rate of 4 per cent. and no more, on the prompt payment of any sum of ten pounds or upwards for the duties on Newspapers granted by this Act, shall be allowed to proprietors who shall sell their papers at any higher price than that above mentioned.—Hackney coaches licensed to be used as stage coaches, to pay same duties as other stage coaches.—Stage coaches not to be prohibited from taking up passengers in bills of mortality, so that they do not deviate from their regular road for that purpose.

Advertisements	3	6
Almanack or Calendar	1	3
Almanack or Calendar Perpetual	10	0
Newspaper, or paper containing public news, intelligence or occurrences	4	

Pamphlets, containing one whole sheet, and not exceeding eight sheets, in octavo, or any lesser page, or not exceeding twelve sheets in quarto, or twenty sheets in folio, for every sheet of any kind of paper contained in one copy thereof	3	0
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And all parts or numbers of any book, or literary work, published in parts or numbers, exceeding one whole sheet, but not exceeding eight sheets, in octavo, or any lesser page, or not exceeding twelve sheets in quarto, or twenty sheets in folio, shall be deemed pamphlets.

Exemptions.—Books commonly used in the schools of Great Britain.—Books con-

taining only matters of devotion or piety.—Any paper containing a single advertisement printed and dispersed separately.—Daily accounts or bills of goods, imported and exported, and the weekly bills of mortality.

Stage-coaches, carrying not more than four inside passengers (children in lap excepted), for every mile any such coach or other carriage shall travel	0	2½
More than four but not more than six inside passengers	0	3
Carrying more than six but not more than eight	0	4
Eight but not more than ten	0	4½
More than ten	0	5½

CAP. CLXXXVI. *For granting an additional Sum of Money for providing a suitable Residence and Estate for the Duke of Wellington and his Heirs, in Consideration of the eminent and signal Services performed by the said Duke to his Majesty and the Public.*

200,000l. to be issued to the trustees under the recited Acts for providing a suitable residence and estate for the Duke of Wellington.

CAP. CLXXXVII. *For granting to His Majesty certain Sums out of the respective Consolidated Funds of Great Britain and Ireland, and for applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.*

CAP. CLXXXVIII. *For enabling His Majesty to grant to John Francis Erskine, of Mar, Esq. and his Heirs and Assigns, the Feu Duties and Quit Rents arising in the Lordship of Stirling, in discharge of a Debt of greater Value created upon the said Feu Duties, by a Grant from his Majesty King George the First.*

CAP. CLXXXIX. *For allowing Henry Meux, Thomas Starling Benson, Florance Thomas Young, Richard Latham, and John Newberry, to brew Duty-free a Quantity of Strong Beer, the Duty on which will be equivalent to the Duty on the Beer lost, and to the Duties on the Malt and Hops expended in the Production of the Beer so lost.*

CAP. CXC. *To amend an Act made in the Forty-eighth Year of His present*

present Majesty, to improve the Land Revenue of the Crown, so far as relates to the Great Forest of Brecknock, in the County of Brecknock; and for vesting in His Majesty certain Parts of the said Forest, and for inclosing the said Forest.

Cap. CXCI. To authorize the Appointment of Commissioners for erecting an Harbour for Ships to the Eastward of Dunleary, within the Port and Harbour of Dublin.

Cap. CXCII. To remove certain Difficulties in the Disposition of Copyhold Estates by Will.

Cap. CXCIII. To enable His Majesty, until Six Weeks after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament, to regulate the Trade and Commerce carried on between His Majesty's Subjects and the Inhabitants of the United States of America.

Cap. CXCIV. For better regulating the Practice of Apothecaries throughout England and Wales.

Master, Wardens, &c. empowered to enter shops of apothecaries, &c. and examine drugs, &c.—Penalty on apothecaries

refusing to compound, or unfaithfully compounding medicines prescribed.—Persons not to practise as apothecaries, &c. without due examination.—Applicants for examination to produce testimonials.—Assistants to apothecaries, &c. to be examined.—Power for master and wardens to appoint five apothecaries as examiners for assistants.—Penalty of 20 and 5*l.* for acting without a certificate.—Apothecaries not to recover charges, unless duly licensed.—Persons, on refusal of certificate to practise as an apothecary, &c. may apply again.—A list of the apothecaries approved by the Court of Examiners to be printed.—Act not to affect chemists and druggists.

Cap. CXCV. For exonerating the Estates and Effects of the late Sir James Colebrooke, the late Sir George Colebrooke, Arnold Nesbitt, Sir Samuel Fludger, Adam Drummond, and Moses Franks, and of their Sureties, from all Claims and Demands whatsoever in respect of any Contracts entered into with His Majesty's Government in 1758.

Cap. CXCVI. For enabling His Majesty to raise the Sum of Six Millions for the Service of Great Britain.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

AS a circumstance interesting to the correspondents and friends of the Monthly Magazine, we feel it proper to mention that this miscellany has been reprinted at BOSTON, in New England, for American circulation, by Messrs. MUNROE, FRANCIS, and PARKER, of that city. As far as regards the profits of the work, this compliment to our labours is no direct advantage to the proprietor; because, although the American edition is sold at half a dollar, or three-pence more than the London edition, yet that price is less than the original can be sold for in that country; but, with regard to the labours of our correspondents, this two-fold circulation of their productions in the old and the new world cannot fail to operate as a salutary stimulus, and tend to increase the quality as well as the quantity of their communications. It being the object of all literary composition to instruct, it is the ambition of every author to acquire the greatest number of readers. The latter purpose has long been effected by the extensive and superior circulation of the Monthly Magazine in all parts of the world; but the transmission of a periodical miscellany to distant foreign

countries being irregular, and therefore limited in number, the readers in the United States have hitherto been fewer than they are likely to be under the novel circumstance of a local reprint. From the preliminary advertisement of the Boston booksellers, we learn, that, as the Edinburgh Review has been successfully reprinted in America, they are determined, in their own phraseology, "to make trial whether it be possible for the best Magazine in England to be liberally circulated in their country." We do them the justice to state that the reprint is neatly and correctly executed; and that, as far as regards them, their enterprize merits success. For ourselves, we shall, as heretofore, endeavour to render this miscellany the best of its time, so as to gratify its readers in every zone where science, literature, liberty, and truth, are respected; but our foreign readers must remember that England is our native soil, and that every such work must abound in local feelings and topics which often possess but a secondary interest among distant nations. The only portion, however, which the American editor has thought proper to omit, is the list of bankruptcies

cies and dividends, evidently of no interest in America, though highly useful to many purchasers in England; but he has judiciously filled the space with notices of American works in the press, some of which we have transferred to our pages. The reprints may be seen at the shop of our publisher, as specimens of the neatness and accuracy of American typography.

The ROYAL ACADEMY of London have opened their forty-eighth annual exhibition this year. There are NINE HUNDRED and SEVENTY paintings, drawings, and sculptures, by nearly four hundred professional artists, besides thirty-six honorary. Such has been the wonderful effect of these annual displays of our artists, that perhaps half of them are equal to the twenty-first rate pieces forty years ago, and there may be none so low in merit as half of those which were exhibited at that time. In regard to quantity, a slight consideration leads to wonderful results. Thus, by turning to the Catalogues, it appears, that above FOURTEEN THOUSAND paintings in oil have been exhibited by the Academy only in its forty-eight annual exhibitions; and, if we suppose that thrice as many pictures were painted in every year as have been exhibited, and that half as many more have been exhibited in London and elsewhere, then the pictorial creations of the British school, in the last forty-eight years, have amounted to not less than SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND PAINTINGS in history, landscape, marine pieces, and portraits. Nor is this wonderful, when it is known that the two presidents, Reynolds and West, have finished in that period above a thousand pictures. Can we wonder then at the prodigious increase of fine pictures in Italy, from the age of Raphael to Carlo Maratti; or, in the Low Countries, from Albert Durer to Rubens? On the exhibition of this year we have few observations to make, because a considerable equality of merit runs through the whole; and there are, perhaps, a hundred pictures of nearly the same rank, from artists who are too well known to require our description or praise. Of history, in which alone we seek gratification, there are few subjects, and those not of pre-eminent merit—two or three daubs represent the period of the fortunate arrival of the Prussian army on the field of Waterloo, and are good enough for that class of subjects. And there is a large painting of the Raising of Lazarus, by Hilton,

somewhat confused in the grouping, and not on the whole a pleasing picture. Many landscapes are of the first order of merit, and seem to sustain the character of the British school; and the same may be mentioned of the portraits, in which line LAWRENCE, OWEN, PHILLIPS, RAEBURN, and some others, do honour to their age. In low life, there is an exquisite little piece by WILKIE, worthy of the genius of that unequalled artist. The sculptures and models are tasteful, but not distinguished by variety. On the whole, if there are few very striking subjects, there are many, we may say numerous, pictures in the present exhibition that ably sustain the reputation of our national school.

There are now similar annual exhibitions at LIVERPOOL, BIRMINGHAM, EDINBURGH, and PHILADELPHIA; and of the merit and extent of the latter we have heard very interesting reports.

The circumstances which were thought to render expedient the suspension of the publication of the *Ordnance Maps of British Counties* being now removed, the publication of them is resumed, and they may be obtained, as formerly, at the drawing-room in the Tower, or of Mr. FADEN, Charing-Cross. As the suspension was only intended to be temporary, not merely the operations of the Trigonometrical Survey, but those of the mapping and engraving have been regularly carried on during that period, under the superintendence of COLONEL MUDGE; so that several county maps will be ready for delivery almost immediately. The maps of Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, (including the Isle of Wight,) Sussex, and that part of Kent which squares in on the Sussex side, with the general work, will be published in a very few weeks; and a separate map of the Isle of Wight is now on sale. The maps of all the contiguous counties, north of these, are in the hands of the engravers; and that of the whole county of Kent is re-engraving and in a state of forwardness. When the several plots and portions now planning by the surveyors are finished, at least three-fifths of England and Wales will be ready to be placed successively in the hands of the engravers; and the whole will be carried on with all possible expedition, consistent with accuracy. These maps are on a scale of an inch to a mile, a scale that admits of an attention to minutiae which must, of necessity, be disregarded in maps of smaller size. Hence, it may not

not only be expected that the general outline, and the prominent physical circumstances, shall be correctly delineated, but that the minuter points and peculiarities which are interesting to the topographer and the antiquarian, shall be permanently marked and readily traced, in these maps.

Speedily will be published, in imperial quarto, engraved on sixty double plates, the Elgin Marbles of the Temple of Minerva at Athens; selected from the second and fourth volumes of STUART and REVETT'S Antiquities of Athens; also, will be given, the interesting Report of the select committee to the House of Commons, respecting the Earl of Elgin's collection of sculptured marbles.

An Annual Obituary is announced, to contain, memoirs of those celebrated men who have died within the present year, (1816;) neglected biography, with biographical notices and anecdotes, and original letters; analyses of recent biographical works; and an alphabetical list of the persons who have died within the British dominions: the whole forming a work for reference, and to be continued annually.

Dr. JOHN REID is preparing a volume of Essays on Nervous and Hypochondriacal Diseases, and other subjects.

Mrs. WEST will speedily publish Scriptural Essays, adapted to the holidays of the Church of England; containing a commentary on the services and reflections adapted to the present times.

The Author of "Conversations on Chemistry," is preparing Conversations on Political Economy.

Dr. ADAM DODS, of Worcester, has nearly ready for publication, the Physician's Practical Companion, or a Physico-Chirurgical Synopsis of Modern Medicine, arranged in alphabetical dissertations; comprising the natural history, chemical preparations, officinal formulæ, extemporaneous prescriptions, and doses of every medicine and remedy of distinguished efficacy, with the additional advantages of pointing out to what disorders their various virtues and powers are chiefly indicated; and the particular symptoms and stages of diseases in which they may be most beneficially employed; together with distinct and copious dissertations on the uses and abuses of *bloodletting* and of *diet*; according to the most approved practice of the present times, and the opinions of the latest eminent authors con-

trasted; together with the writer's original observations, founded on practical knowledge and experience. It will likewise contain an analysis of the most celebrated mineral waters, exhibiting their different medical virtues and properties; at the same time specifying the maladies to which they are respectively indicated, and their proper modes of administering and application. Also an explanation of the principal technical terms adopted by ancient and modern writers.

A work, in four volumes octavo, under the title of Bibliophilia, embellished with fac-simile wood-cuts, is in the course of preparation for the press, by a native of Bristol; and the first fasciculus is to appear in the early part of the next year. Particular attention will be paid to an ample specification of some of the rarest early printed books in our language; and a limited number of copies only are to be thrown off.

An Irish clergyman has prepared for Dublin a periodical Corn-table, exhibiting the reciprocal prices of corn at all the great corn-markets, reduced to their several standards of money and measures, and exhibiting the results of several hundred calculations. He proposes to transfer the same plan to the markets of Great Britain, and to publish in London, every week, a similar table, which there can be no doubt will be found highly useful to corn-dealers, factors, &c. &c.

Mr. DONOVAN has in the press, an Essay on the Origin, Progress, and present State of Galvanism, with a Statement of a new Theory. It is divided into three parts. The first contains a sketch of the history of Galvanism, divided into four periods. The second contains investigations speculative and experimental of the principal hypotheses; viz. of those of Volta, Fabroni, and of the British philosophers; of the hypothesis of electro-chemical affinity, as maintained by Davy and Berzelius; and of the identity of the agent in Galvanic and electric phænomena. The third part comprises a statement of a new theory of Galvanism, and is divided into two chapters. The first includes the general principles of what has been called the excitement of Galvanism. The second chapter is devoted to the application of these principles in explaining Galvanic phænomena, and is subdivided into five sections. The first section treats of Galvanic decomposi-

tions in general. The second presents a new theory of metallic arborizations. The third explains the source of the light and heat manifested in certain experiments. The fourth explains the source of the electrical appearances; and the fifth shows the cause of the muscular contractions and shock. In this theory, the agency of an electric or Galvanic fluid is not admitted; the phenomena are conceived to be explicable by the mere operation of chemical affinity.

The justly admired poetical works of the Rev. GEORGE CRABBE, in four volumes, with a portrait, will soon appear.

The second part of the Family Robinson Crusoe, is printing in London, from the German of Mr. WISS.

Mr. EVANS, a spirited, correct, and elegant printer of Bristol, in the hope of being able to counteract the disadvantages of a provincial circulation of books printed out of London, offers himself as the publishing agent of all books printed in that part of the kingdom; and undertakes to prepare a General Catalogue of provincial printed books, in the manner of BENT'S *London Catalogue*. He complains, in his circular letter, that London agents often describe provincial books as being out of print, or as not being in town; and he conceives he shall be able to defeat this practice by his proposed arrangements. For our parts, we have often wondered, that in this writing and printing nation, there is not, in every spring, a London Book-Fair, in the manner of that at Leipsic, at which printers and publishers could exhibit their editions, effect mutual exchanges, make purchases, arrange new speculations, &c. &c.

Sir CUTHBERT SHARP is preparing a History of Hartlepool, in the county of Durham.

The Rev. JAMES DALLAWAY will soon publish an account of Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients; with some account of specimens preserved in England; embellished with numerous etchings.

Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. CHARLES BUCK, are in the press, collected and arranged from his papers, and interspersed with observations illustrative of his character; to which will be added, a Brief Review of his various Publications, by JOHN STYLES, D.D.; it will be printed for the benefit of the widow and family.

The third volume of the Pulpit; being a biographical and literary account of eminent popular preachers, by ONESIMUS, will appear early in the present month; it embraces, with upwards of thirty-six others, the following reverend divines:—

The Lord Bishop of London, Carlisle, and Gloucester.—The Rev. John Bond, D.D.—J. F. Bowerbank, M.A.—R. Croby, A.M.—J. W. Cunningham, M.A.—W. Dealtry, B.D. F.R.S.—T. F. Dibdin, M.A. F.S.A.—E. Elmes, M.A.—W. E. Faulkner, A.B.—D. W. Garrow, M.A.—James Gibson, M.A.—John Leggett, M.A. and James Moore, L.L.B.

The first twenty-one volumes of DIBDIN'S London Theatre, with upwards of 400 embellishments, will be ready for publication in the early part of this month.

The ABBE J. A. DUBOIS, missionary in the Mysore, announces, in one volume quarto, a Description of the People of India; with particular reference to their separation into casts, the influence of their civil policy and domestic superintendence, their idolatry and religious ceremonies, and the various singularities of customs, habits, and observances, which distinguish them from all other nations; taken from a diligent observation and study of the people, during a residence of many years amongst their various tribes, in unrestrained intercourse and conformity with their habits and manner of life.

The Round Table; a collection of essays on literature, men, and manners; by LEIGH HUNT and WILLIAM HAZLITT; is printing in two volumes duodecimo.

The Cracovian Catechism, translated from the Latin; to which will be prefixed a brief history of the Polish Unitarian Churches, for whose use it was originally composed; is preparing by THOMAS REES, F.S.A.

Dr. W. R. CLANNY has in the press, a Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Gilsland, in which is given an account of their chymical composition and medicinal qualities.

The Rev. Dr. TREVOR is printing a volume of Sermons.

The Rev. R. P. BEACHCROFT has in the press two volumes of Sermons.

Mr. WILSON is preparing to publish by subscription, a Descriptive Treatise on the Method of Waltzing, which he calls "the truly fashionable species of dancing, that, from the graceful and pleasing beauty of its movements, has obtained an esteemed ascendancy over every

every other department of that polite branch of education."

The Rev. JOHN HEWLETT has in the press, in five octavo volumes, Commentaries and Annotations on the Holy Scriptures, reprinted from his edition of the Bible.

Mr. HOLMES has in the press, a Treatise on the Coal Mines of Durham and Northumberland, containing accounts of the fatal explosions within the last twenty years, and the means proposed for their remedy.

Dr. PUGH is engaged, at the express desire of the Lord Mayor, on a work relative to the privileges of London and Southwark, as specified and confirmed by charters, statutes, customs, &c. Only a limited number will be printed.

Part XII. of the History of Bristol, which will complete the work, is nearly ready for publication.

The Third Volume of Village Conversations, or the Vicar's Fire-Side, (the first volume of which was published in May 1815,) is in progress towards completion.

Mr. COULTON, of Devizes and of Swindon, in Wiltshire, is preparing for publication a new edition of his Doctrine of the Bible. This interesting work has the warm support of nearly all the bishops, and is zealously supported by several hundred clergymen.

The Rev. G. G. SCRAGGS is preparing for the press, a volume of Theological and Literary Essays, on a great variety of practical and interesting subjects.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Carew, gentleman of the privy-chamber to Charles I. will soon issue from a Bristol press.

The result of the enquiry in regard to the state of mad-houses, so honourable to Mr. EDWARD WAKEFIELD and his friends, has been the dismissal of Dr. MONRO and Mr. HASLAM from the offices of physician and apothecary to Bethlem Hospital. Of course there are many candidates for each office; some of them well qualified for the office; but we hope such an establishment will not, in future, be without a physician and apothecary always resident within the house. No other arrangement can, or ought to satisfy the friends of humanity; and the salary and provisions for constant residence should be so liberal, as to reconcile the principle of residence with the interest of candidates of competent abilities and qualifications.

A work of Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Trans-

lations of Sacred Songs, with Notes, by the late BISHOP HORSLEY, is preparing for publication.

The works of the Rev. OLIVER HEYWOOD are printing in four octavo volumes.

"Strathallen," the long expected Novel of Miss LEFANU, will be published early in June.

The Author of 'First Lessons in Latin' is printing a Series of Questions for Examination in the Eton Latin Grammar.

Mr. WALDIE, as chairman of the general meeting of proprietors of coal-mines upon the rivers Tyne and Wear, has expressed their united thanks to Sir H. Davy for the great and important discovery of his safety-lamp for exploring mines charged with inflammable gas, which they think admirably calculated to obviate those dreadful calamities, and the lamentable destruction of human lives, which of late have so frequently occurred in mines. They hope, that, whilst the tribute of applause and glory is showered down upon those *who invent weapons of destruction*, this great and unrivalled discovery for preserving lives will be rewarded by some mark of national distinction and honour.

—Mr. PEILE, of Whitehaven, writes, that, in all places where danger is the least suspected, there can be no doubt the lamp will be absolute security if properly applied, and in a little time it will become in general use. The light produced from the lamp (trimmed with spermaceti oil) was quite sufficient for the ordinary purposes of working. The thanks of miners (he says) must ever be given to Sir Humphry Davy for this momentous discovery.

By experiments made at Woburn Abbey for determining the proportion between the load and draught of horses in waggons, Mr. SALMON determined, that, in a four-wheeled waggon of the ordinary construction, on a good road and on a horizontal plane, the draught is between a 25th and a 30th of the load; and with a load of one ton, the draught is between 75 and 80 pounds.

Mr. THOMAS HOWELL, of Bristol, will shortly publish a comprehensive Musical Treatise, in three parts, under the title of '*Practical Instructions for the Piano-Forte.*'

Dr. ALEX. MARCET, one of the physicians to Guy's Hospital, will soon publish an Essay on the Chymical History and Medical Treatment of Urinary Calculi, with plates.

The library of Prince Talleyrand has been on sale during the month, at Leigh and Sotheby's. The books fetched extravagant prices, and were many of them highly curious.

An account has been read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the sleeping woman of Dunninald, near Montrose; by the Rev. JAMES BREWSTER. Her first sleeping fit lasted from the 27th to the 30th of June, 1815. Next morning she again fell into a sleep, which lasted seven days—without motion, food, or evacuation. At the end of this time, by moving her hand and pointing to her mouth, it was understood she wanted food, which was given to her; but she remained in her lethargic state till the 8th of August,—six weeks in all, without appearing to be awake, except on the 30th of June. Her pulse for the first two weeks was about 50; the third week 60; and previous to recovery it was at 70 to 72. Though extremely reduced, she gained strength so rapidly, that before the end of August she worked regularly at the harvest.

To prevent fermentation, and to preserve them from losing their original fine and pleasant flavour, Mr. C. WHITING proposes to pack potatoes in casks while digging from the ground, and to have the casks, when the potatoes are piled in them, filled up with sand or earth, taking care that is done as speedily as possible, and that all vacant spaces in the cask are filled up by the earth or sand: the cask, thus packed, holds as many potatoes as it would without the earth or sand used in the packing; and, as the vacant spaces of the cask of potatoes so packed are filled, the air is totally excluded, and cannot act on the potatoes; and, consequently, no fermentation can take place. He says, he sailed from New York to St. Bartholomew's, and took two hundred barrels of potatoes packed; and, on his arrival, he found that the potatoes had preserved all their original sweetness of flavour, and were as good as when first dug; having undergone no fermentation, nor being in the slightest degree affected by the bilge or close air of the ship. This is evidently a very important, economical, and commercial discovery.

H. B. WAY, esq. has communicated to the Society of Arts a paper on the preservation of carrots during winter, which corroborates the above plan for preserving potatoes. His carrots were sown

broadcast in the usual way, in his garden, March 23, 1814, and thinned out as wanted for family use; and on the 20th of August following they were all dug up, the greens and tops of the roots cut off and cleared from the earth that adhered to them, and were immediately put into a dry cask, first laying a layer of earth on the bottom of the cask, and then a layer of carrots and earth alternately, till the whole were put in. The cask, being covered, was then placed in a dry cellar, and remained there till sent to the Society in March 1815. The carrots preserved in this way, proved vastly superior to carrots that remain in the ground till the latter end of September or October, and then taken up and preserved; but they require nearly double the time in boiling that carrots do when immediately taken out of the ground. Carrots may thus be preserved for many months, either for exportation or home use, in a perfectly sound state.

To the above we think it proper to add, that, after roots are ripe, they undergo a chemical change if suffered to lie in the ground, and lose much of their original flavour and properties. Hence, when ripe, they ought to be consumed, or dug up and preserved.

Such is the wretched construction of old London-bridge, that it appears, on the evidence of Mr. DANCE, the architect, that, though the width of the river is 936 feet, yet the water-way between the starlings is but $241\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or a fourth! In consequence, the current of water is so rapid and distorted, that no less than twenty lives and 20,000*l.* in property are lost every year. Yet a prevailing party in the Corporation of London has disgraced itself by supporting this nuisance, and opposing obstacles to the erection of a new bridge, little creditable to its intelligence or public spirit. It appears, too, that plans are suggested for patching up this superannuated structure at a vast expence of the city-money, instead of expending the same sum in removing it altogether, and clearing the river of the obstruction and weir it has created.

The number of bibles printed at Cambridge during the last seven years, was 392,000; of new testaments, 423,000; of prayer-books, 194,000. At Oxford, the number of bibles printed of all kinds, was 460,500: of testaments, 386,000; of common prayer-books, 400,000; of catechisms, psalters, &c. 200,000. The value of the whole was £212,917 1*s.* 8*d.* The

The fourteenth volume of the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, will be completed in the course of next month.

By the accounts relating to aliens, laid before the House of Commons, it appears, that the number of aliens resident in this kingdom was as under:—

In 1798	- -	20,756
— 1808	- -	18,560
— 1816	- -	22,616

And the number of aliens sent out of the kingdom in the same years was as under:—

In 1798	- -	118
— 1808	- -	9
— 1815	- -	6

To continue an Alien Bill in time of peace is disgraceful to the policy, and injurious to the commercial and manufacturing interests, of the country.

A respectable quarterly miscellany has been commenced at Bristol, under the title of *the Bristol Memorialist*. The first part contains some specimens of composition, not inferior to any that is to be met with in the journals of the southern or northern metropolis, and also much curious information relative to local subjects, whose interest is however of a general nature. One of its correspondents makes the following remarks on our illustrious JENNER, to record whose unequivocal glory we should rather see a column erected, than to celebrate the murderous fight of Waterloo and the long-deferred triumph of the royal confederates over the French revolution:—

“The cities of Gloucester and Bristol, (says this writer,) are nearly at an equal distance from Berkeley. In these cities the discovery encountered the fiercest of its opposition, and the discoverer has received the fewest testimonies of respect; for while savage tribes have vied with each other in sending him tributes of their gratitude, these cities have acquired for themselves no honour by conferring upon him any mark of public approbation or distinction. In fact, making the town of Berkeley the centre, it will be found that this discovery was received with the greatest enthusiasm at the greatest distance; and that Britain has been less benefited by its practice than distant nations. In confirmation of this fact, it will be sufficient to state, that, in Sweden, the universal practice of vaccination has entirely exterminated the Small Pox; so that no case of that disease has occurred during the last two years; and that the nations of the Continent, particularly Russia and Prussia, are making rapid progress to the same object; while in England the number sacrificed to the Moloch prejudice in the horrid form

of Small Pox, though constantly diminishing, is still very considerable.”

—The following passage in *Bristol Chronology* evidently refers to the Northern Lights:—

1564. This year in Bristol was seen, in the firmament, beams as red as fire, coming out, as it were, of a furnace, of length like y^e pole.

Mr. ASTON, author of the *Manchester Guide*, has in a state of forwardness, a *Picture of Manchester*, embellished with wood-cuts of the principal buildings; after the plan of the *Picture of London*.

Mr. ROOTSEY, of Bristol, has issued proposals for Botanical and Chemical Lectures; the subscriptions to be annual, or for a single course.

Mr. F. VANDERSTRAETEN, an able political economist, has published an interesting work, under the title of *Improved Agriculture*; the object of which is to recommend the introduction of Flemish modes of culture into Great Britain. He conceives the people would thus be enabled, by increased produce at low prices, to pay the same amount of TAXES as by a diminished produce at high prices. He forgets, however, a radical feature of the whole question, that the consumers are a given number, and the consumption a fixed quantity; consequently the powers of taxation must be as the prices, and not as the produce. After all, though on the same population the taxes happily cannot be increased by adding to the quantity without keeping up high prices, yet as the welfare of a people depends on the quantity and cheapness of produce, we recommend to the notice of our readers, all those parts of this gentleman's book which relate to Flemish agriculture, as well as the equally interesting work of Sir John Sinclair, on the same subject.

The first number of a new and beautiful edition of the works of Sterne has just been issued from the stereotype foundry of Messrs. Davies, Michael, and Hudson; the vignettes, &c. taken from incidents occurring in the work are stereotyped from wood-cuts designed by Thurston.

Major BEATSON suggests, in his late tracts, that St. Helena is a remain of the Atlantis of Plato. That part of St. Helena which is elevated above water measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $6\frac{1}{4}$ broad, and is 28 miles in circumference. The coast is on all sides formed by stupendous and almost perpendicular cliffs, rising

rising from the height of from six to more than twelve hundred feet. The principal accessible inlets are at James's Town, Rupert's Bay, Lemon Valley and Sandy Bay, and all these have been strongly fortified. According to a minute survey, along the northern face of the island, the bottom of the sea, extending from Flagstaff-bay to Horse-pasture point, comprising about 16 square miles, *shelves very gradually*. Hence this island, resting upon a base, which extends at least 25 miles from east to west, is not "a rock rising abruptly," as has been erroneously supposed; but is rather the pinnacle of a prominence in the bed of the ocean, gradually ascending from unfathomable depths, to 2700 feet above the water: which is the elevation of Diana's Peak, the highest mountain on the island.

An account is printing of the singular Habits and Circumstances of the People of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, by Mr. WM. MARINER, of the Port au Prince, private ship of war, the greater part of whose crew was massacred by the natives of Lefooga, but Mr. Mariner remained for several years a constant associate of the king and the higher class of chiefs.

A work on the Algebra of the Hindus, with Arithmetic and Mensuration, has been translated from the original Sanscrit, by H. T. COLEBROOKE, esq. and will be printed in one volume quarto.

The Rev. Mr. MALTHUS is printing an enlarged and amended edition of his Essay on Population, in two volumes octavo.

In consequence of Mr. BULLOCK having copied the monumental bust of Shakspeare at Stratford, Mr. J. BRITTON has printed, for private circulation, some interesting observations on the portraits of Shakspeare.—"If (says he,) a genuine portrait of Alexander, of Homer, or of Alfred, be regarded as a desideratum in the history of art, and in the history of man, so is that of Shakspeare; for, though *the English Poet* is comparatively a modern, yet it is as difficult and doubtful to substantiate the authenticity of his portrait. The monumental bust at Stratford, as a family record, as a memorial raised by the affection and esteem of his relatives, to keep alive contemporary admiration, and to excite the glow of enthusiasm in posterity, is attested by tradition, consecrated by time, and preserved in the inviolability of its own simplicity and sacred station. It was evidently executed immediately after the poet's decease; and pro-

bably under the superintendence of his son-in-law, Dr. Hall, and his daughter. Leonard Digges, in a poem praising the works of Shakspeare, published within seven years after his death, speaks of the Stratford monument as a well known object; and Dugdale, in his 'Antiquities of Warwickshire,' 1656, gives a plate of the monument. We may therefore safely conclude that it was intended to be a faithful portrait of the poet. It is the size of life, is formed out of a block of soft stone, and was originally painted in imitation of nature. The hands and face were of flesh colour, the eyes of a light hazle, and the hair and beard auburn; the doublet or coat was scarlet, and covered with a loose black gown, or tabard, without sleeves; the upper part of the cushion was green, the under half crimson, and the tassals gilt. After remaining in this state above a hundred and twenty years, Mr. John Ward, grandfather to Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble, caused it to be 'repaired, and the original colours preserved,' in 1748, from the profits of a representation of Othello. But in 1793 Mr. Malone caused the bust to be covered over with one or more coats of white paint; and thus at once destroyed its original character, and greatly injured the expression of the face."

A Literary and Scientific Society having been established in Java by the Earl of Minto, its president, the Hon. F. S. RAFFLES, lately delivered a learned discourse, full of matter, which will interest all Europe; and we purpose to give a copious abstract of it in our next number, as part of the Proceedings of Public Learned Societies.

Besides the remedy of lying down, the numerous accidents that occur by the clothes of females and children taking fire, might be prevented, by the linen of which their dresses are made being passed through a solution of alum, which is an effectual security against their catching fire.

Mr. BERRY, late of the College of Arms, and author of a History of Guernsey, has in the press a series of tables, entitled, "The Genealogical Mythology," intended as a book of reference for classical students.

A ship is now building at one of the dock-yards at Belfast upon a new construction: instead of sailing upon the point of a wedge, this vessel is to move on the base of a triangle, and to be worked hydrostatically, upon a new plan.

A company has been formed in Dublin for introducing steam-boats, to carry passengers

passengers and goods between Dublin and Holyhead.

We are requested by a correspondent to state, that, among the great number of benevolent institutions of the British metropolis, is one deserving of more celebrity, and more extended support, than at present it enjoys. "The LITERARY FUND (says he,) is intended to mitigate the misfortunes of authors; to afford honest and meritorious literary characters pecuniary aid in time of distress; to administer comfort to parentless children and widows of authors; and, in the performance of these noble acts, the committee have been very assiduous and attentive during the last winter." Our opinions on the defective plan of this society have been frequently stated. A benefit club of authors, enriched by public subscription, is extremely necessary, but the relief should not be eleemosynary. Real genius is too proud in spirit to ask or accept charity; no benefit literary club therefore is useful whose funds, to a certain extent, cannot be claimed by distressed authors as matter of right; and even a charitable fund is useless, if, from any defect in the constitutions, its relief cannot be obtained at the very instant it is wanted. That benevolent nobleman, the Earl of Chichester, one of the vice-presidents of the society, has long been in possession of our views on these subjects.

Mr. J. A. POPE, translator of the *Ar-dai Viraf Nameh*, proposes to publish by subscription, the *Maritime Philology of Hindustan*, comprising a Dictionary of all the Sea-terms used by the nations of Bengal, as well as those of Western India; with their derivations, and from whence adopted; with most of the proper names, in Arabic, Guzeratee, Concanee, and in the common jargon of Hindustan, in Chinese, and many in Malbaree and Malayse; with a dissertation on the present state of Arabian, Indian, Chinese, and Malay Navigation; and notices respecting all the maritime tribes. The work will include, besides the sea-terms and phrases, many geographical and commercial terms and descriptions. To which will be prefixed a dissertation on the poems sung and recited by all the maritime tribes of Arabia and India.

Mr. EVANS, the printer of Bristol, whose interesting speculations have often extorted our commendation, has published an arranged Directory of that city, in which each trade is classed, and the private families arranged alphabetically; conveying a clear view of the

state of society. Thus we see the rapid increase of the new and important employment of public accountants, of whom there are 25; we measure the pernicious spirit of litigation in no less than 81 attorneys and 6 barristers at law; and of speculation in the extraordinary number of 13 banking-houses; of literary patronage in the support of 26 bookselling and 21 printing establishments, besides reading-rooms; of love of the fine arts, in 9 painters and 4 statuarys; and of encouragement of education, in 125 schools of various kinds. Of traders and professional persons, there appear to be altogether about 5000; and of private families about 2,200. The churches and chapels of the establishment are 18, and of the dissenters and methodists 17. For amusements, there is a theatre royal and two assembly rooms. We are glad to see there is a Gas-light Company in Small-street.—We should be happy to see a similar Directory of the metropolis, and of every considerable town in the empire.

The second part of MAJOR FRANKLIN'S *Inquiries concerning the site of Palibothra*, is received in England, and about to go to press. Mr. F.'s opinion upon this disputed question is, that the ancient city lay within the limits of the modern district of Bhaugulpoor.

GOVERNOR RAFFLES is engaged in the translation of an old Javanese poem.

GERMANY.

The Pope having claimed the MSS. which, in 1797, he gave to the French as the price of the peace which was conceded to him; twenty-eight of the most precious of these MSS. were re-claimed by the university of Heidelberg, as the plunder of that University in 1622, of which a former Pope had obtained possession. The Pope has given his consent to the restoration of the thirty-eight MSS., among which is the famous *Codex Palatinus* of the Greek Anthology, the MS. of several geographical works, the *Antoninus Liberalis*, valuable MSS. of Plutarch's works, &c. What would be the consequence if all the original owners of these curiosities were to assert their claim? Who would then appear to be the plunderers?

ITALY.

At Udina, in Friuli, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the *hydrophobia*, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua,

dua, got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Madeira and Lisbon state, that there was a severe shock of an earthquake felt at both places on the 2d of February. The shock was very violent, and lasted four or five minutes, according to different persons. On the 5th of February an American vessel arrived at Madeira, the captain of which related, that on the 2d, about one o'clock in the morning, being then about 300 miles from the Azores, and 700 miles from Madeira, his vessel sustained a shock as severe as if it had struck on a rock. The crew were greatly alarmed, and the captain sounded immediately, but found no bottom.

UNITED STATES.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence, from the Boston edition of this Magazine.

The whole number of Newspapers published in the State of New York, according to a late calculation, is *seventy-two*; eight *daily*, three *semi-weekly*, and sixty-six *weekly*, making one hundred and twenty publications per week. If the average number of copies of each impression is 700, and they probably far exceed that number, the number per week is 84,000; and the number per annum 4,368,000. There are besides four country papers, issued from the offices of the daily papers, and several literary periodical publications.

The number of Newspapers in Massachusetts is *forty-one*; of which one is printed *daily*, eight *semi-weekly*, and eighteen *weekly*. The average number of copies printed at each impression probably exceeds 1000. And a greater number of periodical literary publications are printed in Massachusetts than in New-York.

Mr. DELAPLAINE, of Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing "a great national work, in commemoration of those illustrious men who have distinguished themselves by their virtues, talents, and public services: entitled, Delaplaine's Repository of the Portraits and Lives of the Heroes, Philosophers, and Statesmen of America." The portraits will be engraved by Messrs. Edwin, Leney, Fairman, Lawson, Tiebout, Boyd, and Jones. It will consist of

portraits executed by the best engravers; from paintings of the most celebrated artists, either done immediately for the purpose, or selected for the fidelity of their resemblance to the originals, from pictures in possession of private families or public institutions. Each portrait will be accompanied by a biographical sketch of the life and character of the person represented; so that the whole will form a standard book of reference. It will be printed in quarto, and twelve portraits, with their accompanying biographical sketches, will constitute a volume, to be published in the course of a year, in two separate numbers. Every volume will be ornamented with an elegant title-page and vignette, designed and engraved by Mr. Fairman. As there are many persons who believe that the most faithful likeness of General Washington is that which was painted by Stuart; while others, equally numerous, prefer that of his bust by Houdon; such is his desire to please, that, of that great man, he will have one engraving executed from Stuart's portrait, and another from Houdon's bust.—For such a work, we have no difficulty in assuring the publisher, that he will find considerable patronage in England by duly making it known.

Mr. Thomas Dobson, of Philadelphia, proposes to publish by subscription, the American Register, or Summary Review of History, Politics, and Literature; to be issued semi-annually, and conducted by ROBERT WALSH, jun. The work is to comprise a Sketch of the political history, foreign and domestic, of the six months immediately preceding the appearance of each volume: an exposition of domestic and foreign literature for the same interval; a free synopsis of the debates in Congress, with an occasional investigation of their merits in point of doctrine and style: a notice of such of the proceedings of the governments and corporate bodies of the several states as seem to bear on the interests of the union; a selection of the most important statistical and state papers; and a record of occurrences which tend to mark the progress of the arts and sciences, or to illustrate the peculiar genius and manners of the American people.

The trustees of the Episcopal Prayer-Book and Tract Society, for the Eastern Diocese, Boston, have published the first and second numbers of their series of Tracts. The first contains, "A Discourse on Family Religion, by James Bean,

Bean, M.A."—The second, "The Faith and Practice of a Churchman, extracted from the Works of the Rev. Wm. Stanley, dean of St. Asaph."

Messrs. B. and T. KITE, of Philadelphia, propose to publish an Epitome of the History of the World, from the Creation to the Advent of the Messiah.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Maria, a favorite Ballad; composed by W. H. Cutler, M.B. Oxon. 2s.

THIS ballad, the words of which are from the ingenious pen of Mr. John Lambert, is far from being destitute of taste and good general design. Many of the ideas, if not conspicuously novel, are agreeable, connected and expressive. We must, however, observe that, musically speaking, it is a *misnomer* to call the production a *ballad*: the application of a new and distinct melody to the second verse, positively militates against the title, and renders the piece a *cantata*.—Two other remarks we must be allowed to make. Mr. Cutler is not uniformly accurate in his rhythm; which argues a defect of ear that only a close and critical attention to correctly measured compositions can remedy: neither does he always appear nicely sensible, or sufficiently attentive, to the syllabic divisions of his words; as evinced in his repeatedly giving one note only, to the second and third syllables of the name *Maria*.

"*Wild Roses*," a *Canzonett for the Voice, with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte; dedicated (by permission,) to the Right Honourable the Countess of Besborough; by W. H. Pollard. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Pollard's "*Wild Roses*," we are glad to be enabled to say, carry with them all the air of well-cultured flowers. If they are simple, they are elegantly so; and, if they are wild, their wildness is a well-studied negligence. In a word, the graceful ease, natural flow, and unstrained and unaffected cast of this melody, is at once too indicative of the composer's good sense and regulated taste, not to demand our commendation, and excite our hope that he will proceed in a walk of composition in which he has, in so high a degree, succeeded.

A favorite Hanoverian Air, with variations for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Codrington; by F. Fiorillo. 2s. 6d.

This Air, which may be ranked among the most attractive of the trifles of the day, has been treated by Mr. Fiorillo with judgment, taste, and science. The variations are eleven in number. Their principal praise is, that, without losing

sight of the subject-matter, they oppose to it a sufficient diversity, both in form and effect, as well as the interesting change of a continually heightened execution, and enforced spirit, and sensitive impression. To say less than this of the piece before us, would be uncandid; and not to recommend it to the attention of the public, would be something short of justice.

Rondeau Militaire, pour le Piano-forte; composé et dédié à Mademoiselle Virginie Thorn, à Lyon, par Auguste Alex. Klengel. 3s.

We find in this *Rondeau Militaire* some vivid flights of fancy, and a variation in the passages, that will strongly recommend them to the general ear. On their novelty, however, Mr. Klengel will not expect us to insist, any more than he will require us to say, that whatever are the merits of his composition, that of its style being assimilated to its title, is not among them. In truth, it is so far from being formidably military, that, had the printer neglected the epithet *militaire*, we should not have felt the alarms of war, nor even have detected the omission. Without meaning to dwell upon a species of inconsistency too common to musical composers, we cannot withhold the expression of our opinion respecting it, and the wish to see it avoided; especially by masters of real merit.

A second collection of favorite Country Dances and Waltzes, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, or Harp; by Osmond Saffery, Canterbury. 1s.

The present Number of this little publication consists of "Thinks I to myself," "The Brussels Waltz," "Mary's Choice," "The Rose Bud," "The Maid of Palaiseau," and "The Waterloo Waltz." This catalogue of pieces, most, if not all of which had already been before the public, saves us the necessity of entering into their intrinsic character, and renders it sufficient for us to say, that they form pleasing little exercises for the instrument to which they are here adapted; and that, by the juvenile class of practitioners, they may be studied with profit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

ARCHITECTURE.

ANTIQUITIES of Athens, Vol. IV. ; by J. Stuart. Folio, 7l. 7s.

The IVth, and concluding number of a Graphic Illustration of the Metropolitan Cathedral Church of Canterbury ; accompanied by a History and Description ; by W. Woolnoth. Containing twenty Plates, engraved by himself, from Drawings by T. Hastings, Member of the Royal Liverpool Academy. Complete, in boards, on imperial paper, 5l. 5s. ; royal, 3l. 3s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Books for the year 1816 ; comprising the various Languages and Classes of Literature, with the prices affixed to each article ; by C. Brown, Duke-street. 2s.

Dibdin's Ames, Vol. III. containing engraved Portraits of Dr. Farmer, George Steevens, and Isaac Reed, with numerous Wood-cuts and typographical embellishments. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON;

From April 24 to May 24, 1816.

ON the subject of acute disease, nothing deserving of notice has occurred.

The case of dropsy mentioned last month, being then under treatment, is now in a fair way of recovery, and no doubt exists of its favourable termination. This was certainly, in appearance, the worst specimen of the disease I ever met with; a prominent symptom was an extreme distension of the abdomen, after taking the smallest quantity of food or ingesta of any kind; pain, on pressure, was felt under the margin of the left ribs, with slight tumefaction, both of which I ascribed to disease of the spleen: these were removed by frictions of mercurial ointment; the flatulence also was abated, but has not yet disappeared.

I am indebted to a north-country gentleman for an external and a singular remedy for dropsy, the *modus operandi* of which it is difficult to explain. The learned world will be less inclined to ridicule, which at first sight it may be tempted to do, when they are reminded, that bruised snails, applied to the belly, were considered by Galen to be efficacious in this disorder. I put the recipe into the hands of this patient, who had no hesitation in making the experiment, as it could not possibly do harm; he applied it twice, and certainly got better while it was employed; but whether it had any share in the recovery is uncertain, though the flow of his urine was unquestionably greater during its application.

The following is an extract from the letter of my correspondent, which I give without any comment:—"I have never known a single instance of its failure, and feel confident that it is a certain remedy, provided the patient is not in such an exhausted state as to render recovery impossible; and even in that case I doubt not but it might alleviate the symptoms. *Recipe*: take of green liverwort (*Lichen Vulgaris*), washed and picked clean; put it in a small pot, with a quart of water, to boil over a slow fire, till the liverwort is quite soft; and mix with barley-meal or barley-flour, to the consistence of a poultice: afterwards take a quart of house-snails, pound them in a mortar, till the shells are quite fine; mix them with the poultice, and apply the whole (as hot as the patient can bear it,) to the region of the navel; allow it to remain twenty-four hours, and repeat the application if necessary.—It causes profuse perspiration, acts as a powerful diuretic, draws the water to the part covered by it, and carries the whole off, partly in the natural way, and partly by the pores of the skin."—The worst case of piles I ever saw came under my notice last month. The suffering of the patient could hardly be exceeded; excruciating pain was felt in the back, darting down through the thighs and legs to the extremities of the toes. Scarce-

ly a part of the body was free from pain; and so universal was it, that no suspicion was entertained that it had connection with the piles under which he laboured. His bowels were costive; when the evacuation took place every pain was increased, and he was distressed with flatulency. I directed him to take a mixture of opium, æther, and potash, every four hours, till his pain was relieved. The pain and flatulency were soon diminished, and the medicine was continued four days, when it lost its good effect. The dose of opium was increased, but with none but temporary advantage. A poultice, containing a strong solution of opium, with camphorated spirits, was applied, which occasioned a glow of heat on the part, with abatement of the symptoms, but in this state of amendment he continued a very short time. The cataplasm soon lost its efficacy; and, after an evacuation from the bowels, the rectum became prolapsed, with horrid aggravation of his suffering. On the following day I removed the protruded portion, being partly the pile, and partly the gut itself; the operation was performed with a common razor, no hæmorrhage of importance followed, and, after the smarting of the incision was over, the patient became considerably easier. After this a slight return was experienced, for which I prescribed a bolus, composed of elecampane, fenell seeds, black pepper, and honey, to be administered three times a-day, which completed the recovery. It is a little remarkable, that since this attack he has enjoyed a degree of uninterrupted good health, of which he had been for many years deprived. I cannot dismiss this subject without strongly urging, when the removal of piles is determined upon, to do it by incision in preference to ligature. The fears of unrestrainable hæmorrhage are childish; the flow of blood is seldom indeed sufficient for our purpose, as it is of great consequence to unload the vessels of the part. On the contrary, the operation by ligature is slow in effect, is exceedingly painful, and in a case like that referred to, would have been utterly inadmissible; first, because it could not have afforded so prompt a relief, and secondly, because it would have brought a temporary increase of suffering to a man already overwhelmed by it.

11, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

J. WANT,

late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

A LETTER from M. DOBEREINER to M. Van Mons, states, that phosphorus is composed of a peculiar substance and of hydrogen. If we introduce, says he, into a retort three parts of iodine and one of phosphorus, both as dry as possible, and heat them by the flame of a spirit lamp, the two bodies will penetrate with an extrication of light and vaporisation of hydro-iodic acid, and there will remain in the retort a brilliant substance of a brownish-red colour, which, when washed and dried, keeps in the air without being altered at the habitual temperature of that fluid: by a strong heat, however, it inflames and burns in the air, dries, and forms vapour of phosphoric acid. As the hydro-iodic acid is the product of the combination of hydrogen with iodine, and as the latter no more than phosphorus contains water, we ought to admit that the hydrogen has taken its origin from the phosphorus, and that the reddish-brown residue, after being washed and dried, is de-hydrogenated phosphorus. This conclusion is also confirmed by the circumstance, that the new iodine, heated with the residue, gives no longer hydro-iodic acid. According to this result, phosphorus is, like sulphur, a hydrine and not a simple body.

Mr. FORSTER, in the Philosophical Magazine, has proposed the following improvement of Mr. Howard's Meteorological Nomenclature.

CIRRUS, or CURLCLOUD, from its constant tendency to assume the fibrous and flexible forms. It is bent and curled in all directions; and curlcloud comes nearest to its old name *cirrus*, of which *cirulus* and *curl* are diminutives.

CIRROCUMULUS, or SONDERCLOUD, that is, cloud consisting of an aggregate of clouds asunder (from A. S. *sond*, Old Eng. *asonder* and *sonder*): the distinguishing marks of this cloud being that of separate orbs aggregated together, and the change to this cloud from others is a separation of continuity into particules.

CIRROSTRATUS, or WANECLOUD. The constantly evanescent state of this cloud in all its forms suggests this name. It is always subsiding or altering its form, or *waning*, a verb now not so much used as formerly, and which comes from the Anglo-Saxon *Fýnigean*, *evanescere*; whence also our words *faint*, *feint*, &c.

CUMULUS, or STACKENCLOUD, that is, stackt cloud, from being piled or heaped up; to *stack* being a known verb for piling up. The participial termination *en* gives the word a pleasanter sound than *stackcloud*.

STRATUS, or FALLCLOUD, being the subsidence or falling of the aqueous particles in the evening, *evencloud*, corresponding to the German *abendwolke* is not definitive enough, as many clouds become evening clouds.

CUMULOSTRATUS, or TWAINCLOUD; being the visible result often of the coalescence of two modifications (supposed with opposite electricities), and, when it forms primarily, a similar union being conjectured of particules separately electrified as soon as formed.

NIMBUS

NIMBUS, or RAINCLOUD, may be subdivided, and described shortly, as stormcloud, thundercloud, &c.

HALOS will be called MOONRINGS, SUNRINGS, &c.

CORONAS will be called MOONCROWNS, &c.

PROFESSOR HILDEBRANDT has determined which of the metals, in points, sends off the greatest streams of electrical light; and has found the following to be the order: antimony, gold, nickel, silver, brass, bismuth and copper, tin, zinc, iron and lead, soft steel, hard steel.

An important series of magnetical observations, made by Col. BEAUFOY, with instruments of the greatest nicety, has determined that the diurnal variation of the needle is least in the morning and greatest at noon; that the variations are greatest about the months of August and March, and least in January; that, without any assignable cause, there is often a great variation between two successive days; and that a SW. wind seems to increase at once the variation and the unsteadiness of the needles.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TRADE of all kinds, domestic and foreign, is suspended (we hope only for a season) in the British islands. The Custom House of London has not lately had employment for its clerks; and the want of foreign trade, or its limitation to mere colonial produce, has been felt by every branch of industry. Nor are the mischiefs confined to merchants, bankers, and manufacturers; but retailers and shopkeepers of every denomination have suffered, and are suffering, from the distresses of their customers, the farmers, or of the landowners who derived their income from the farmers. Our increasing list of bankruptcies will illustrate these statements; but the failures and compositions are, to the bankruptcies, at least as ten to one. There being no currency but paper, and the Bank of England issuing its notes only for creditable bills, which are at present diminished by the want of real transactions of business; a scarcity even of paper currency has tended to augment, and, in many cases, to create, the difficulties of the people. The remedy is happily within the power of government, by reducing one hundred battalions of a useless army, and discontinuing the taxes raised to keep up the Sinking Fund and the Price of the Stocks.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. April 26.

	3	5	0	to	4	10	0		3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0		3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2	13	0	—	3	2	0		2	13	0	—	3	6	0	ditto.
—, fine	4	8	0	—	5	0	0		4	10	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	6	15	0	—	7	0	0		6	15	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	0	—	0	0	0		0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	2	1	—	0	2	4		0	2	1	—	0	2	3	ditto.
Currants	4	0	0	—	4	10	0		4	0	0	—	4	10	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	—	3	0	0		2	16	0	—	3	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	0	0	0	—	0	0	0		0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	45	0	0	—	0	0	0		45	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	11	0	0		5	12	0	—	11	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5	0	0	—	8	0	0		5	0	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11	0	0	—	0	0	0		11	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7	10	0	—	8	0	0		7	10	0	—	8	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	—	16	0	0		15	0	0	—	16	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	90	0	0	—	0	0	0		90	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	14	0	—	0	0	0		2	14	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	0	0	0	—	0	0	0		0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	0	0	—	0	0	0		6	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0	0	0	—	0	0	0		0	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, East India	0	18	0	—	1	0	0		0	18	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	3	0	—	1	5	0		1	3	0	—	1	5	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	0	—	1	0	0		0	15	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	9	9	—	0	10	6		0	9	9	—	0	10	6	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	0	—	0	3	9		0	3	0	—	0	3	9	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	0	—	0	6	2		0	4	0	—	0	6	2	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	8½	—	0	0	9¼		0	0	8½	—	0	0	9¼	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	2	—	0	1	3		0	1	2	—	0	1	3	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	5	4	—	0	5	6		0	5	0	—	0	5	3	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	10	—	0	3	0		0	2	8	—	0	2	10	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	—	0	4	6		0	3	0	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	12	0	—	3	16	0		3	13	0	—	3	17	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	10	0	—	4	15	0		4	10	0	—	4	16	0	ditto.
—, East India	2	3	0	—	3	8	0		2	4	0	—	3	8	0	ditto.

Sugar,

Sugar, lump, fine	6 10 0	—	6 16 0	6 10 0	—	6 14 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2 15 6	—	0 0 0	2 15 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2 12 0	—	0 0 0	2 12 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 1 10	—	0 1 11	0 1 10	—	0 1 11	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0 6 0	—	0 0 0	0 6 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe
—, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1½ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1g a 1½.—Hambro's, 15s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 50s.—Newfoundland, 25s.—Southern Fishery, out and home, —l.

Course of Exchange, May 24.—Amsterdam, 39 6 B 2U.—Hamburg, 35 10 2½ U.—Paris, 25 35.—Leghorn, 47½.—Lisbon, 57½.—Dublin, 15½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 148l.—Grand Union, 35l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 95l.—Lancaster, 74l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230l.—London Dock, 74l. per share.—West India, 147l.—East India, 136l. 10s.—East London WATER-WORKS, 65l.—West Middlesex, 22l.—London Institution, 40l.—Surry, 12l.—Russell, 16l. 16s.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 49l.—Albion, 27l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, at par.

Gold in bars 4l. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 15s.—Silver in bars 5s. 1½d.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 25th, were 63; 5 per cent. Navy, 94.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 217.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

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 Ansell C. A. Carshalton, Surrey, paper maker. (Eicke, London)
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 Brown J. jun. Rodborough, W. C. Brown, Stonehouse, and J. Morse, Downfield, Gloucestershire, clothiers. (Vizard and co. London)
 Becket R. Wexbury, Wiltshire, innholder. (Whitcombe and co. London)
 Bird J. jun. Kingston upon Hull, cornfactor. (Hicks, L.)
 Neale J. Newport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper. (Price and co. London)
 Bamber J. Liverpool, master mariner. (Adlington and co. London)
 Bogen J. L. Shooter's hill, merchant. (Hilt and Farren, London)
 Bellis E. Stapely, Cheshire, cheesefactor. (Hilditch, L.)
 Bishop T. Birmingham, bayonet maker. (Alexander, L.)
 Babbale J. Taunton, brush manufacturer. (Richardson, London)
 Burton T. Market Harborough, woolstapler. (Martindale, London)
 Bedells J. Cambridge, cabinet maker. (Croft, London)
 Bewley J. Newgate street, salesman. (Yardley)
 Bear W. Bristol, pork butcher. (Dax and son, London)
 Brown R. Kelsfield, Yorkshire, farmer. (Blakelock, L.)
 Baglehole W. Mark lane, corn factor. (Hamerton, L.)
 Barton A. Bristol, victualier. (Dax and son)
 Bourne W. and J. J. Bache, Bridgnorth, millers. (Baxter and Bowker, London)
 Brooke J. Bookborough, Wilts, dealer. (Jenkins and co. London)
 Bais P. Athorne, Derbyshire, dealer. (Long and co. L.)
 Bright J. S., W. Bright, N. Bright, and H. Bright, Coventry and Foster lane, ribbon manufacturers. (Phipps, London)
 Bell W. Tottenham court road, linen draper. (Niblett)
 Burton T. Liverpool, plumber. (Leigh and co. London)
 Batte J. Perry Bar, Staffordshire, corn dealer. (Thomas, London)
 Beach G. Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, mercer. (Poole and co. London)
 Bland W. Scarborough, factor. (Roffer, London)
 Blackmore E. Caroline street, Bedford square, tailor. (Platts)
 Barton R. Rickmansworth, Herts, plumber. (Fritchard, London)
 Bewley J. Kingland road, salesman. (Yardley)
 Coleman W. Chart, Sutton Valence, Kent, dealer. (De-bary and co. London)

Cheshire T. Aston Rogers, Shropshire, miller. (Prestand and Procter, L.)
 Cannon S. and G. Norton Kerby, Kent, millers. (Finkett and co. London)
 Cater S. Cheapside, warehousman. (Vines)
 Chamberlain W. Watling street, hosier. (Holt and co.)
 Candlin J. Minories, shopfeller. (Whitcombe and co.)
 Croftand W. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, clothier. (Evans, L.)
 Cox J. Wivellcombe, Somersetshire, clothier. (Bleasdale and co. London)
 Crowley T. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. (Ellis, London)
 Craven E. and J. Haggas, Ellar Carr, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. (Willis and co. London)
 Cutbush J. Aylesford, Kent, barge builder. (Murray, L.)
 Crawley J. Bermondsey, skin salesman. (Humphrey, L.)
 Cartton F. and W. Willson, Langbourne chambers, Fenchurch street, coal factors. (Masterman)
 Chanter R. Chumleigh, Devonshire, linen draper. (Peatson, London)
 Clay J. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles)
 Craven J. Manchester, auctioneer. (Ellis, London)
 Corbould J. High street, Mary le bonne, carpenter. (Gramwell and Lloyd)
 Dickinson J. Guildhall passage, warehousman. (Wilde)
 Davies J. Carmarthen, linen draper. (Bleasdale and co. L.)
 Dyer W. North Leach, Gloucestershire, grocer. (Edmonds and co. London)
 Dovey T. Worcester, builder. (Platt, London)
 Davis J. Shoreditch, linen draper. (Jones)
 Evans V. Newtown, Montgomeryshire, grocer. (Cardales and co.)
 Evershed W. Topley street, pastry cook. (Pett)
 Edbrooke T. Allcombe, Somersetshire, tanner. (Scott, L.)
 Elsworth T. Upper East Smithfield, hatter. (Dennett and co.)
 Espley J. Wellington, Shropshire, pork butcher. (Bigs, L.)
 Elwell T. Aston, near Birmingham, dealer in lime. (Nicholls, London)
 Earl W. P. Wolverhampton, and J. P. Bagnall, Wolverhampton, manufacturers of locks. (Price and co. L.)
 Elton J. Uxbridge, butcher. (Few and co. London)
 Elliott, Hayes, Middlesex, maltster. (Watson, London)
 Frost J. Brinkley, Cambridge, maltster. (Dixon, L.)
 Fawcett J. Wakefield, carpenter. (Lake, London)
 Fairless M. Bishopwearmouth, merchant. (Atkinson and co. London)
 Food J. Southampton, wine merchant. (Richardson and co. London)
 Falkner F. Marlow, Herefordshire, farmer. (Highmoor, London)
 Francis P. Crown court, Broad street, merchant. (Brumell)
 Fasson B. Aldersgate street, goldsmith. (Nettlefold)
 Permore H. East Woodhay, Hampshire, farmer. (Baker, London)
 Fidgeon T. Birmingham and Sheffield, merchant. (Swale and co. London)
 French T. Wardington, Oxfordshire, horse dealer. (Chilton, London)
 Fitton R. Harthead, Yorkshire, woollen cord manufacturer. (Evans, London)
 Fidler J. Bidden, Cheshire, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, London)
 Ferris J. Poole, Dorsetshire, watch maker. (Croft, L.)
 Forrester W. and J. Kerr, Crown court, Broad street, merchants. (Grenon and co.)

Fincham

- Fincham B. sen. W. and B. Fincham, jun. Epping, bankers. (Young and co. London)
- Gibson J. Manchester, calico dealer. (Courteen and Robinson, London)
- Gooding, Lentham, Kent, tailor. (Webb, London)
- Gillman W. Hulme, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Duckworth and co. Manchester)
- Goujon S. Newgate Street, straw hat manufacturer, (Phipps)
- Govey G. Blackwall, boat builder. (Martin, London)
- Gilpin J. Syerham, Northamptonshire, shopkeeper. (Thomas, London)
- Grafton J. Denham, Yorkshire, and J. Grafton, Manchester, calico printers. (Ellis, London)
- Grist N. Lacock, Wiltshire, tanner. (Bourdillon, L.)
- Graddon E. White Lion court, Birchin lane, barber
- Goudry G. Stockton, corn merchant. (Cuppige)
- Greenwood W. Hawkfellow, Yorkshire, merchant (Wilkinson, London)
- Goodyear J. Hood grange, Yorkshire, farmer. (Morton and co.)
- Green T. Upper Arcley, Staffordshire, farmer. (Rich, L.)
- Green J. O. Bath, wine merchant. (Woodhouse, L.)
- Mowells H. Millbank, St. Peter, Carmarthenhire, tanner, (Sleafdale and co. London)
- Holwill J. Nine Elms, carpenter. (Deykes, London)
- Herbert J. New Burlington Street, apothecary. (Maltby)
- Hardacre H. T. Charing cross, dealer. (Edge)
- Hooper T. Lower Guiting, Gloucestershire, maltster. (Edmunds and co.)
- Hill W. C. Bristol, carver. (Price and co. London)
- Heyworth J. Tavistock Street, Bedford square, jeweller. (Poole)
- Harrison J. Manchester, plumber. (Nicholls, London)
- Henriques J. Old City Chambers
- Heppel T. South Blyth, Northumberland, merchant. (Mitchell, London)
- Houghton M. Liverpool, tailor. (Chester, London)
- Heard W. Romford, Essex, timber dealer. (Ruffon and Son, London)
- Hayes C. and J. Old Jewry, merchants. (Hackett)
- Hanbury J. Shoreditch, distiller. (Walton and co.)
- How J. Atherham, Bucks, victualler. (Partridge and co.)
- Hallhead J. Wheeler's Wharf, St. Catherine's, sail maker. (Paterfon)
- Johnson H. and N. S. Manchester, manufacturers. (Milne and co. London)
- Jackon H. Strand, vintner. (Smith)
- Jenkinson J. Burnley, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Hord and co. London)
- Johnson R. S. Great Yarmouth, grocer. (Smith and co. L.)
- Kay J. Knowlwood, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Courteen and Robinson, London)
- Kingsall S. Poplar, painter. (Martin, London)
- Lamin G. Brighton, perfumer. (Mott, London)
- Lawrence R. B. Gloucester Street, Hackney fields, pawn broker. (Reynolds, London)
- Lewis J. Bristol, woollen draper. (Bourdillon and co. L.)
- Lewis W. Dudmaston lodge, Shropshire, miller. (Bigg, L.)
- Lepire J. Canterbury, cabinet maker. (Collett and co. L.)
- Leigh J. P. Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, insurance broker. (Alliston and co.)
- Levien N. Mabledon place, Burton crescent, exchange broker. (Poole)
- Mason J. Pendleton, Lancashire, dyer. (Ellis, London)
- Marques D. C. Queen Street, Cheap side, merchant. (Swain and co.)
- Martin C. Aberlunvey, Brecknockshire, innkeeper. (Watson, London)
- McCamley P. Liverpool, merchant. (Addison and Wheeler)
- Mathias J. and T. Bowen, Haverfordwest, bankers. (Sweet and co. London)
- Mawman R. Beverley, grocer. (Edge and co. London)
- Milner T. Folke, Staffordshire, miller. (Long and co. London)
- Muon C. Epping, schoolmaster. (Lowlands and co. London)
- Mercer T. and J. Barlow, Tonbridge, bankers. (Smith, London)
- Milner J. and V. Chaplin, ironmonger lane, merchants. (Swain and co.)
- Manfredi J. S. T. Luff, and H. Henshall, Wheelers Street, Norton Folgate, silk dyers. (Montrion)
- Norris T. Lymington, victualler. (Emly, London)
- Norris J. Freeman's court, Cornhill, merchant. (Swain and co. London)
- Nesbitt J. Bishopsgate Street, upholsterer. (Thomas)
- Nicholson J. Portsmouth, draper. (Osbaldeston, London)
- Nicholls J. Bridgnorth, grocer. (Baxter and co. London)
- Nesbitt J. Liverpool, merchant. (Kearley and Spurr)
- Olierehaw S. Ashton under Line, hatter. (Milne and co. London)
- Phillips M. Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Annesley and Son)
- Peet T. and J. Horwich, Lancashire, calico printers. (Hurd and co. London)
- Parker S. Charles Street, Covent garden, victualler. (Beaurain)
- Pinnock T. D. St Peter's, Cheeshill, Hants, woolstapler. (Tilbury, London)
- Eryor S. Cambridge, tin plate worker. (Rooke and co. London)
- Pearson B. Bilston, Staffordshire, grocer. (Stephens and Son, London)
- Peat J. and J. Mandall, Bedford Street, Covent garden, silk mercers. (Phipps)
- Pailthorpe S. H. Liverpool, milliner. (Clarke and co. London)
- Price D. Oxford Street, linen draper. (James)
- Parks T. Battle, Sussex, tailor. (Gregson and Young, London)
- Peat A. Boncaster, milliner. (Bourdillon, London)
- Pritchard W. jun. Hereford, scrivener. (Dax and Son, L.)
- Phillips E. Bristol, grocer. (Poole and co. London)
- Pope G. Aston Tirrold, Berkshire, farmer. (Price and co. London)
- Parson W. Attleburgh, Norfolk, grocer. (Mitchell, Wymondham)
- Penn W. Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer. (Alexander, London)
- Pocock J. Sidmonton, Hampshire, farmer and maltster. (Aldridge and co. London)
- Reeve W. Brackley, Northamptonshire. (Fisher and co. London)
- Rogers W. Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire. (Leigh and co. London)
- Roberts R. Ludlow. (Highmoor, London)
- Read A. Mount coffee house, lower Grosvenor Street, wine merchant. (Robertson)
- Rome G. St. Catharine's lane, Tower, victualler. (Clare and co.)
- Ring J. Tunbridge, grocer. (Palmer and co. London)
- Richardson J. and J. Ashborne, Derbyshire, bakers. (Barber, London)
- Rowle C. Clifton, Gloucestershire, builder. (Price and co. London)
- Robins J. H. Bristol, druggist. (Lamberts and co. London)
- Rawlinson S. Harrow road, coal merchant. (Popkin)
- Sicklen H. Godalming, Surrey, butcher. (Chippendale, London)
- Stokes J. Epping, victualler. (Jones, London)
- Scott W. Pall Mall, tailor. (Ross and co.)
- Scott J. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Clarke and co. London)
- Stanbrough W. jun. Woking, Surrey, mealman. (Stokes, London)
- Small W. Taunton, vintner. (Heelis, London)
- Steynes H. Ampthill, Bedfordshire, grocer. (Dyce and Son, London)
- Scott W. Portsmouth, wine merchant. (Wadefox and co. London)
- Steel J. Liverpool, druggist. (Dacie and co. London)
- Spiers J. jun. Birmingham, hofer. (Long and co. London)
- Slee J. jun. Brixthelmstone, wine merchant. (Mott, L.)
- Taylor J. Birmingham, grocer. (Chilton, London)
- Taylor W. Nantwich, currier. (Hilditch, London)
- Trusler G. Falmion Street, Spitalfields, silk printer. (Eyles)
- Toner J. Alderman's Walk, Bishopsgate Street, and W. C. Brown, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, merchants. (Hurd and co.)
- Tucker J. Sittingbourne, Kent, merchant. (Earnshaw, L.)
- Tarleton J. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace and co.)
- Turner R. Faverham, Kent, miller. (Syddall, London)
- Tripe J. West Teignmouth, Devonshire, tailor. (Hore, L.)
- Taylor S. and J. Steele, Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock and co. London)
- Tilson J. Lug house, Halifax, grocer. (Battye, London)
- Vipond G. Ludgate hill, linen draper. (Bourdillon and co.)
- Welsh G. Liverpool, merchant. (Atkinson and co. London)
- Walker G. Ashborne, Derbyshire, grocer. (Barber, London)
- Wood W. Hanley, Staffordshire, victualler. (Price and co. London)
- Wardle R. King's road, Pimlico, builder. (Willshen)
- Wells J. Gedney Dike, Lincolnshire, miller. (Lodington and co. London)
- Worrall W. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and co. L.)
- Weakly R. Plymouth Dock, tavern keeper. (Makison, L.)
- Ward G. Quinston, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Nicholls, L.)
- Walker R. jun. and J. Walker, Birmingham, platers. (Hicks and co. London)
- Wells J. Newport, Monmouthshire, boat builder. (Whitcombe and co. London)
- Wiggins W. Sunderland, seedsman. (Blakiston, London)
- Wood J. Blackburn, Lancashire, baker. (Wiglesworth, London)
- White M. A. great Coggleshall, Essex, clothier. (Wilson, London)
- Whetton J. W. Loughborough, money scrivener. (Bleasdale and co. London)
- Woodbridge G. jun. Plaistow, Sussex, grocer. (Dyce and Son, London)
- Whitaker J. H. Manchester, calico dealer. (Milne and co. London)
- Westroo H. and M. B. Wellington, Somersetshire, bankers. (Burfoot, London)
- Wilster T. Ruffing end, Herts, farmer. (Wilkinson, L.)
- Wilson R. Stoke upon Trent and Stone, merchant. (Leigh and co. London)
- Ward R. Beccles, grocer. (Debary and co. London)
- Webber J. Stainsford Peverel, Devonshire, tanner. (Adlington and co. London)
- Young D. T. and W. W. Abbott, Water lane, carpenters. (Amory and Coles)

DIVIDENDS.

Abby J. Bostead, Hertfordshire
 Ansell G. Carshalton, Surrey
 Adcock J. St. Mary Axe
 Allen J. H. Oxford
 Adam G. St. John's square, Clerkenwell

Eucklee D. Hatton garden
 Becker C. C. Lothbury
 Barker P. H. and J. H. Peacock, Burwell, Cambridge
 Brazier T. Oxted, Surrey
 Euber E. Headley, Hants

Brook N. Little Russell Street, Drury lane
 Beavan J. H. Brook's place, Kensington
 Brooke T. Gutter lane
 Brunsden J. Fore Street, Lambeth
 Bottomore

Bottomore T. Nottingham
 Bingley W. and T. Tavistock street
 Bayly C. Henrietta street
 Bowdler W. Madeley, Shropshire
 Brown S. and J. Hobbs, St. Mary's
 Hill
 Decker J. P. and J. Barker, Broad
 street, and Manchester
 Burtenshaw J. Albourn, Suffolk
 Burdett T. and J. Plumpton, Green-
 bill's rents, West Smithfield
 Barber W. and R. Cheapside
 Benthin J. Cateaton street
 Caplin W. Woodley, Berkshire
 Cooke J. Rury St. Edmund's
 Cotterell M. and S. high Holborn
 Crockett P. and A. Platt, jun. Li-
 verpool
 Clark S. Commercial road
 Cooper E. Buxhall, Suffolk
 Chiffall J. and S. Ward, Ipswich
 Clegg J. Newcastle under Lyne
 Cocker W. W. Godfree, and W. P.
 Musgrave, Cheapside
 Cowley G. Bristol
 Carter J. Kingsland, Devonshire
 Cawell M. and T. Carter, Old Ford
 Cousins J. Broad street
 Dean J. Clapton
 Dorrner M. Fleur de lis street, Spital-
 fields
 Dunkin J. Redcross street
 Del Campo M. Tokenhouse yard
 Drape J. Whitehaven
 Duhamel L. Liverpool
 Deschamps J. A. Howard's place,
 Clerkenwell
 Ellis J. Swinton street, Gray's Inn
 square
 Ethell W. sen. and T. Ethell, Bir-
 mingham
 Fletcher J. Clapham
 Farrer W. Oxford street
 Ford W. Beckington, Somersetshire
 Fowler J. Birchlin lane
 Goodall T. Philpot lane
 Gibb J. Harrington, Lancashire
 Compertz A. great Winchester street
 Greaves J. P. H. Sharp, and F.
 Fisher, King's Arms Yard,
 Coleman street
 Grey J. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Gillies W. T. Begbie, and J. Mack-
 ensie, Billiter lane
 Godden A. Mark lane
 Graves M. Hanley, Staffordshire
 Gurney T. Stanhope street, Clare
 market
 Godwin J. Pant, Montgomeryshire
 Hance W. Tooley street
 Heald J. Cateaton street
 Palmerack J. Newcastle under Lyne
 Holton A. Fenchurch street Cham-
 bers
 Hardy W. and R. Gardiner, Cheapside

Harwood J. Gloucester
 Harding T. Ely
 Harris W. Rendham, Suffolk
 Hilditch T. Shrewsbury
 Haslam J. Brentford
 Hayne J. Paternoster row
 Hind J. Whitechapel
 Hainmarack J. Madeley, Staffordshire
 Hewitson J. Winton, Cumberland
 Hind J. Whitechapel
 Hallett W. and J. Hardie, Queen street,
 Cheapside
 Herman W. and W. Cockerill, Covent
 garden
 Hilbers H. G. New London street,
 Crutched friars
 Harrison J. London
 Jameson J. and J. Willis, Little Queen
 street, Holborn
 Janion J. New Bond street
 Johnson J. great Alle street
 Jones J. and J. Leominster
 King W. stables
 Knightley T. Cheshunt
 Kirkby J. Newman street, Oxford
 street
 Luddington W. Bristol
 Leese C. Canterbury
 Levy S. A. Bucklersbury
 Leake W. Nottingham
 Luke J. Cheapside
 Llewellyn W. St. Peter, Carmarthen-
 shire
 Liddell R. Edgware road
 Mitchell J. Ulcoats Mill, Cumberland
 Millie T. Union street, Bishopsgate
 street
 Miller W. Mitre court, Fleet street
 Marsh, Dame Catherine, L. Deane,
 R. Westbrook, sen. and H. B.
 Deane, Reading
 Mavor J. sen. Leadenhall street
 Morgan W. B. and J. Dudden, Shep-
 ton Mallett
 McCarty J. Liverpool
 Moffatt R. Manchester
 Manning J. Loddiswell, Devonshire
 Mancelin J. and D. Amick, Cheap-
 side
 Minton S. Minorities
 Morehouse C. and M. Brown, King-
 don upon Hull
 Nunney J. F. Clare street, Clare
 Market
 Nix W. Royal Exchange
 Ormond W. D. and J. Powell, Bristol
 Preston W. Leeds
 Peters J. Portsmouth
 Posans W. Birmingham
 Rowney R. Hatton garden
 Rymill J. Shipston upon Stower,
 Worcester
 Read R. Nottingham
 Routh J. T. Le Mcfuerier, and H. L.
 Routh. Austin Friars

Rugg H. and C. Austin Friars
 Rymill J. Shipston upon Stower, Wor-
 cesterhire
 Reed J. North Shields
 Richards J. S. Montague place,
 Russell square
 Sharpley C. Cambridge
 Spear W. Upper Thomas street
 Shoel J. Houndsditch
 Salkeld J. strand
 Slade W. St. John's street, Brick lane
 Stapley J. Wadhurst, Sussex
 Smith R. S. and J. Stanley, Liverpool
 Shrapnell I. sen. and I. Shrapnell, jun.,
 Charing cross
 Spooner R. Cornhill
 Simeon St. A. Bristol
 Surr J. high Holborn
 Stokes B. and H. Hunt, South street,
 Finsbury square
 Sealey B. Boswell court
 Silver B. N. Oxford street
 Sutcliffe T. Lad lane, and J. Broad-
 bent, Halifax
 Stracey T. A. C. Greville, and J.
 Fabian, Princes street
 Sandius C. Devonshire square
 Solomon S. M. Gloucester terrace,
 Commercial road
 Sparkes J. and Aaron Coles, Portland
 street
 Sykes W. Upper Russell street, Ber-
 mondsey
 Stanley J. Rochester
 Smith R. and G. Lawrence
 Trovey C. Maids hill, Paddington
 Tubbs J. Liverpool
 Taylor W. Liverpool
 Thompson F. sen. and F. Thompson,
 jun. Paternoster row
 Townsend E. Malden lane, Covent
 garden
 Vaux J. and J. N. Bullock, Culling
 street
 Vaughan J. Isleworth
 Wyatt F. Plymouth
 Wilson J. Clithero, Lancashire
 Ward J. and J. Falkner, Etchells,
 Cheshire
 Wrigley B. Manchester
 Ward J. Flanshaw, Yorkshire
 Walter W. Crawford street, Mary Is
 bonne
 Willacy J. W. and T. Liverpool
 Willson R. Ravenstonedale
 Wileman T. and S. West Hothly,
 Suffolk
 Wood W. High street, Lambeth
 Ward J. Beccles, Suffolk
 Webster J. and J. Harrison, Liverpool
 Warner J. and N. Scholfield, Green-
 wich
 Wells R. Faringdon
 Young W. Great Coxwell, Berks
 Yates T. Aldersgate street

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE spring-sowing has been completed in the most perfect manner; but the weather, which has been so propitious to culture, has been, in an almost equal degree, unfavourable to vegetation. Nevertheless, the spring corn, as far as it has appeared, proves a most healthy and vigorous plant; such is remarkably, and most fortunately, the case with the wheats which are strong, luxuriant, and erect; and the present, should the summer prove warm, will, in all probability, be a great wheat year. From the extreme lateness of the spring, and want of sun, well-grounded apprehensions are entertained for the fruit crop, and that we may again lie under the necessity of being good importing customers to our continental neighbours. All vegetation is at present so backward, that nothing remains to be said on hops, or other spring crops. Preparations are making for the turnip culture.

In Norfolk, Oxfordshire, and several other counties, spring wheat has of late come much into use as a Lent crop. A reporter has experienced some damage to this species from steeping the seed, and is aware of the former mistake, that spring wheat is not liable to smut; at the same time, apparently unapprized of the fact, that the smut of wheat possesses not the slightest power of infection. Another reporter, of too fortunate experience, decries the needless trouble of pulling and stacking turnips, whilst both in the north and south far greater numbers of sheep and lambs than was apprehended have perished from famine and the severity of the weather. One farmer alone, near Morpeth, is reported, it is to be hoped erroneously, to have lost seven thousand sheep.

The markets, in their sudden vicissitudes, seem to have closely followed the course of the weather. The late sudden rise on mutton might be occasioned by report of the above heavy losses. Long wool is lower in price, and less quick in sale. Corn seems inclined to fall with a rapidity equal to its late rise. The farmers' stocks are not con- siderable,

derable, the demand for money having been so urgent; but the national stock is ample, even exclusive of foreign wheat in warehouse, which proves to be far below general calculation in quantity. Whilst the markets were so overlaid with wheat for some months past, and the distress for cash so universal, the speculators rendered an immense service to the country. The labourers in husbandry are still in a most deplorable state of distress, in many, or most, parts; and, unavoidably in the present exigence, are supported in a manner highly derogatory to free-born men. Their conduct in Norfolk and Suffolk is a foul disgrace upon our national, and too nearly approaching a Tipperary, character; and it becomes a vital question, to what errors, political or practical, we are to attribute the deeply-seated sentiments of vindictive discontent in the minds of our peasantry.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Pork 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Lamb 6s. to 7s. 4d.—English bacon 4s. to 4s. 8d.—Irish 3s. 10d. to 4s.—Fat 3s. 6d. to 4s.—Oil-cake 10l. 10s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 50s. to 92s.—Barley 24s. to 31s.—Oats 20s. to 32s.—Quarter loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 10d. to 14d.—Potatoes at Spitalfields, 7l. 10s. to 4l. per ton.—Onions per bushel 15s.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s. per load.—Clover ditto 5l. to 6l. 6s.—Straw 1l. 14s. to 2l. 14s.—Coals in the pool, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 12s. 6d.

Middlesex; May 20.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.20. May 12, Wind N.W.
Lowest 28.86.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours,

11-tenths
of an inch.

This rapid
change was be-
tween the 11th
and 12th of
May.

Thermometer.

Highest 66°. April 23 & 28. Wind East.
Lowest 32°. May 13, Wind N.W.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours,

10°.

In the middle of the
day of the 19th, the
mercury was at 52°,
on the 20th it was
62°.

The quantity of rain fallen is equal to less than an inch and a half, but there have been thirteen days on which there has been rain, and fifteen may be regarded as brilliant, the others are marked as fair. Snow and hail have fallen three or four times this month; on the 12th, in the afternoon, the hail fell in large quantities, but the stones were small. The average height of the barometer is 29.5: that of the thermometer is 49°, which is about 4° less than the average height of it for the same month last year. The season is extremely backward; the easterly winds have as usual very much and long prevailed. Much of the fruit, there is reason to fear, is completely destroyed, although, from the backwardness of the season, we might have expected a different result. On the Continent we learn the season has been equally unfavourable; in France the blights have been unusually destructive to the corn, as well as the fruits; bread there, is twice its usual price,—a calamity that the people of that country know not how to endure.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

THE most interesting event of the past month in France has been the trial, and sentence to three months' imprisonment, of three illustrious Englishmen; who, in an age when SYCOPHANCY TO POWER IS THE ONLY REWARDED VIRTUE, have honoured the name of England among a people who have suffered so much from English ministerial constructions of the pacific Treaties of Amiens, Fontainebleau, and Paris. We have already stated that Gen. Sir Robert Wilson, Capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, an heroic son of a banker in

London, had been arrested for aiding in the escape of M. le Comte de Lavalette; who, by some unhappy construction of the twelfth article of the Convention of Paris, had been tried and sentenced to death, even while Wellington and the allied forces protected the government. Before the jury retired, the accused were called upon for their defence, when Messrs. WILSON and BRUCE delivered two speeches which are scarcely to be paralleled for their dignity, heroic spirit, and just principles, in any existing specimens of eloquence.

The

The following is the substance of Sir Robert Wilson's speech:—

"Mr. President, you did me too much honour the day before yesterday, in telling me that I was perfectly familiar with the French language; on the contrary, I have need of all your indulgence while I am endeavouring to express to you how very sensible I am of the liberty you have allowed to my defence, as well as to express our gratitude to the Advocate, who has afforded us his services with as much talent as zeal.

"Notwithstanding the decision of the Chamber of Accusation, circumstances have been reproduced here which ought to have remained foreign to the discussion before the court. I have been overwhelmed before you with the most offensive expressions; and yet my whole crime consisted in writing as I thought. Liberty is the vivifying principle of our government, and that liberty was always my idol.

"My political creed forbids me to mix in foreign politics. Yet I would wish to see all men free and independent, but that is not the wish of a conspirator. The exercise of their duties and of their rights is the prerogative of men truly free; and you, gentlemen, like us, will be convinced of this, when you shall have enjoyed a constitutional government under your king.

"It is from intercepted letters that proofs of criminality have been endeavoured to be derived against me. The violation of correspondence is a crime; and, by the aid of a crime, it has been wished to prove against me a correctional offence. I do not dwell upon this point; but I think it my duty to point out this circumstance to the consideration of the jury. But who gave publicity to my thoughts? Who laid open, and by what means, a correspondence addressed solely to a brother, and to a personage whose name alone carries with it the guarantee of all that is most illustrious and loyal in that nation of which he has constantly been one of the most zealous and enlightened supporters?

"Upon the accusation of having conducted Lavalette out of France, I will not detain you long. The fact is acknowledged; I only insist on the motives.

"It is true that M. Lavalette, with whom I had no particular connection, had inspired me with an interest which I shared with all classes of society in France. The painful sacrifices, the interesting devotedness, the ably-contrived project, of Madame Lavalette, had singularly increased that interest; and where is the man who could have seen, without pain and regret, the happiness of that virtuous and for-ever-illustrious woman end in misfortune and in despair? It is true, also, that

I looked upon M. Lavalette as a man condemned at a period of revolution for an offence solely political; and who, having freely given himself up, trusting to his innocence and the presumed faith of treaties, merited our best exertions. But I declare that these considerations, however powerful, had a very secondary influence on my determination.

"The appeal made to our humanity, to our personal character, and to our national generosity; the responsibility thrown upon us of instantly deciding on the life or death of an unfortunate man, and, above all, of an unfortunate stranger!—this appeal was imperative, and did not permit us to calculate on his other claims to our good will. At the same voice we should have done as much for an obscure unknown individual, or even for an enemy who had fallen into misfortune.

"Perhaps we were imprudent, but we would rather incur that reproach than the one we should have merited, by basely abandoning him who, full of confidence, threw himself into our arms; and these very men who now calumniate us, without knowing either the motives or the details of our conduct—these very men, I say, would have been the first to stigmatize us as heartless cowards, if, by our refusal to save M. Lavalette, we had abandoned him to certain death.

"We resign ourselves in security to the decision of the jury; and if they should condemn us for having contravened positive municipal laws, we shall not have to reproach ourselves for having violated the eternal laws of morality and humanity."

This address produced a strong impression, and the respect due to the majesty of justice could not prevent the expression of it.

CAPT. HUTCHINSON declared that he had nothing to add to the speech of his counsel.

The President having asked Mr. BRUCE if he had any thing to add to his defence, this fine spirited young man spoke as follows:—

"I appear before a court of justice, on an accusation of having contributed to the escape of Lavalette; if it is a crime to have saved the life of a man, I avow that I am guilty.

"I do not wish to derive any glory from what I have been able to do: an appeal was made to my humanity, and my honour imposed on me the obligation of answering it. If the accusation had been confined to the affair of Lavalette, I should have but little to say to you; but I have been accused of having conspired against the political system of Europe, of having excited the inhabitants of France to take arms against the authority of the king. It is true that this charge, absurd, ridiculous,

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enous, destitute of all foundation, and which has excited equal astonishment and indignation throughout all Europe, has been rejected by the wisdom of the Chamber of Accusation. But, although this accusation has been rejected, the motives on which it was founded still subsist. The Procureur-General, in his act of accusation, has allowed himself to say—

The President—"Accused, you speak French with great facility; in speaking, therefore, of a magistrate, and of so respectable a magistrate, measure your expressions."

Mr. Bruce continued—"The Procureur-General said, that I am one of those persons who were imbued with anti-social doctrines; that I am an enemy, from principle, of all order and government; an enemy, from principle, of all kings, of justice, and of humanity; and the friend of the factious in all countries. These, it must be confessed, are grave accusations; but the explanation which I am going to give of my principles, will be a conclusive answer to these calumnious allegations.

"I shall not enter into metaphysical abstractions on the rights of men, nor into digressions on politics; I will confine myself to a description of the principles which have always directed my political actions.

"I was born an Englishman: I love with enthusiasm the Constitution of my country—that is to say, *the Constitution as established by our glorious Revolution of 1688*. It was then that was formed that beautiful system of government which excites so universal an admiration, which serves as a model to other nations, which makes our country called, by distinction, the classic land of liberty, which earned for us the deserved eulogium of the Philosopher Montesquieu, who is the patri-mony not only of France but of all the world, and who said of us—"the English are the only people in the world who know how to make use of their religion, their laws, and their commerce." From the revolution of 1688, may be dated the prosperity, the greatness, and the liberty of England.

"I am bound to say, that, if these principles, which are mine, and which are those of the Constitution of my country, are subversive of all idea of order and good government, and make me the enemy of kings, of justice, and of humanity, I am then the most guilty of men, and my accuser is in the right.

"But if, on the contrary, these are the principles which procured for us our protecting laws, which secure to us our persons, our properties, and our religion; which have made of a people little favoured by nature or by fortune, the most happy, the best governed, and most flou-

rishing nation of Europe; I have a right to conclude that the accusation is nothing but a licentious calumny. Yes, such are the principles of that *Wilson*, and of that *Bruce*, of whom the Advocate-General spoke in so indecorous a manner. I inherited them from my ancestors—I shall carry them to my grave.

"As to the affair of M. de Lavalette, politics had nothing to do with it; I was moved only by the sentiments of humanity. You have seen, from my interrogatory, that I was scarcely acquainted with him. It is true, that the goodness of his character, the amenity of his disposition, and the sweetness of his manners, had inspired me with a greater interest than is usually felt for a person of whom one has seen so little. I was never at his house—he had never been at mine—and it was here, where I appear as an accused person, that I had the honour of seeing, for the first time, that virtuous and interesting wife, and have been enabled to pay her the homage of my devoted and respectful admiration.

"It has been demonstrated to you, that there was no connexion between us and the other persons accused. I respected the chains and gates of the house of justice. I did not go, like Don Quixote, in quest of adventures; but an unfortunate man comes and asks my protection—he shows a confidence in my character—he puts his life in my hands—he appeals to my humanity! What would have been said of me, if I had denounced him to the police? I should then have deserved that death with which I have since been threatened. What! do I say? What would have been thought of me, if I had refused to protect him? I should have been looked upon as a poltroon, as a man without principle, without honour, without courage, without generosity: I should have deserved the contempt of all good men."

"But, Gentlemen, there were other considerations which decided me. There was something romantic in the story of Lavalette. His miraculous escape from prison—that cruel uncertainty between death and life, in which he so long remained—the noble devotedness of his wife, that French Alcestis—her heroic action, which will live in history—all struck my imagination, and excited in my heart an interest so lively, that I could not resist its impulse: besides, as your La Fontaine says, who, in his simplicity, has said every thing:—

* The reader should compare this reasoning with Wellington's reply to Marshal Ney, when that hero appealed to him for protection under the twelfth article of his Convention of Paris.

"Dans

"Dans ce monde il se faut l'un l'autre secourir :

"Il se faut entraider : c'est la loi de nature."

"Gentlemen, I am yet young, but I have travelled a great deal; I have seen many countries, and have examined, with all the attention of which I am capable, the customs of the people. I have always observed, even among the most barbarous nations, among those who are almost in a state of primitive nature, that it is a sacred thing among them to succour those who have recourse to their protection: it is a duty enjoined by their religion, by their laws, by their customs. A Bedouin of the desert, a Druze of Mount Lebanon, would rather sacrifice his life than betray the man who had fled to him for an asylum: whatever be his country, whatever his crime, he sees only the duties of humanity and of hospitality—I, a civilized man, thought it my duty to imitate the virtues even of barbarians.

"And I cannot persuade myself that, among a people celebrated for their sensibility, their humanity, and their chivalrous character—who reckon among their kings a Henry IV., that model of a prince, and *would to God all kings were like him*—which reckon among their heroes a Bayard, the completest of all, without fear, and without reproach, whose motto it was always to succour his distressed fellow-creatures—I cannot believe that, among such a people, an Englishman will be condemned for having saved the life of a Frenchman.

"Gentlemen, I have confessed to you, with frankness and honour the whole truth with respect to the part I took in the escape of M. Lavalette; and, notwithstanding the respect which I entertain for the majesty of your laws, notwithstanding the respect which I owe to this tribunal, I cannot be wanting in the respect which I owe to myself, by avowing that I feel not the slightest degree of repentance for what I have done.

"Gentlemen, I have now said all that my case requires; I leave you to decide upon my fate, and I implore nothing but justice."

This discourse, pronounced with a strong foreign accent, but with a firm tone, produced the liveliest impression and applause.

The proscriptions of the French Patriots, notwithstanding Conventions, Pledges, and Treaties, lately produced an open insurrection near Grenoble, the full particulars of which have not been suffered to transpire. It appears, however, that in the first pitched battle the Patriots were overpowered by the Bourbon forces, and that all who were taken were brought to a summary trial

and put to death! Other insurrections are spoken of in the private advices from France; but the Bourbon censors allow few facts to transpire through the press. It seems, the gaols and fortresses are filled with state prisoners, and that the Bourbon government talks of radically extirpating the spirit of discontent; forgetting, however, that the radical cause exists in the disregard of the Convention of Paris, and of the Constitutional Charter! With governments, as with individuals, "*Honesty is always the best policy.*"

GREAT BRITAIN.

A variety of minor topics have stimulated great exertions of the parliamentary opposition during the month—but no distinct motions have yet been made by any parliamentary orator on the major subjects of the violations of Wellington's Convention of Paris, and of the continuance of a British and allied army in time of alledged peace, on the frontiers of France.

A new system of finance and public currency has been developed. As the Bank could not prudently continue to issue its notes on the diminished credit of private notes of hand, and bills of exchange; and the consequent scarcity of currency tended to reduce prices, to diminish the proceeds of taxes, and to render the working of a public loan impracticable, the minister has adopted the novel plan of borrowing TEN MILLIONS of its notes of the Bank itself; by which means ten millions of Bank-notes will be kept in circulation upon government security. This is a nearer approach to the *assignat* system than has yet been made; and it proves that ministers, in thus giving a permanent form to a paper circulation, do not calculate on a speedy return to a currency of specie.

In the mean time, owing to some forced purchases of wheat, the price was suddenly raised in the market from 10s. to 15s. per quarter; and bread rose 2d. the quartern loaf within a few days. This was good news to those who required *high* prices to enable them to pay their taxes—but distressing to the labouring classes, whose wages had been generally reduced, in the prospect of a continuance of *low* prices! In consequence, the latter, in several places, particularly in Somersetshire, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, have risen in open tumult; and, with the slender reason of mobs, have committed outrages on all dealers in wheat, flour, and bread.

In such a season of general privation and distress, growing out of the expences of the late wars, made to change the articles of the Treaties of Amiens and Fontainebleau, the finance-minister announces, that *half a million* is the estimated expence of a column about to

be erected to celebrate the equivocal glories gained in such wars! The self-evident principle that, *without unequivocal justice, there can be no true glory*, seems therefore not yet to be fully admitted into the moral code of statesmen.

List of the British Forces stationed in France under Wellington, to support the Bourbons, in conjunction with similar bodies of Russians, Tartars, Cossacks, Hanoverians, Prussians, Austrians, &c. &c.

CORPS.		NUMBERS.	
CAVALRY :			
1st Regiment of DRAGOON GUARDS		984	—
2d.....Ditto		808	—
3d Regiment of Dragoons		809	—
7th Regiment of Light Dragoons		808	—
11th.....Ditto		808	—
12th.....Ditto		808	—
13th.....Ditto		808	—
15th.....Ditto		808	—
18th.....Ditto		808	—
Staff Corps of Cavalry		272	—
			7,721
INFANTRY :			
1st Regiment of Foot, Third Battalion		1,126	—
3d.....Ditto		1,146	—
4th.....Ditto		1,146	—
5th.....DittoFirst Battalion		1,127	—
6th.....Ditto		1,146	—
7th.....Ditto		1,146	—
9th.....Ditto		1,146	—
21stDitto		1,146	—
23d.....Ditto		936	—
27th.....Ditto.....First Battalion		1,127	—
29th.....Ditto		1,146	—
37th.....Ditto.....Second battalion		715	—
39th.....Ditto		1,146	—
40th.....Ditto		1,146	—
43d.....Ditto.....First Battalion		1,147	—
52d.....Ditto.....First Battalion		1,147	—
57th.....Ditto		936	—
71st.....Ditto		1,166	—
79th.....Ditto		1,146	—
81st.....Ditto		1,146	—
88th.....Ditto		1,146	—
91st.....Ditto		1,146	—
Rifle Brigade—First and Second Battalions		1,874	—
Garrison Company		111	—
			26,310
			34,031
38 officers of the corps of Royal Engineers,			
A detachment of the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, consisting of 445 men, officers included,			
A detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, consisting of 904 men ; officers included			
Three troops of the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery, consisting of 545 men, officers included ; and 516 riding and draught horses.			
A Detachment of the corps of Royal Artillery Drivers, consisting of 749 men, officers included : and 980 riding and draught horses.			
17 surgeons on the Ordnance Medical Establishment.			
1 commissary, 10 assistant commissaries, 20 clerks of stores, and 24 conductors of the field train department.			

their arbitrary governments, and by driving them to the United States of America, where they will carry the arts, industry, and genius of Europe.

On another subject, the applause of the world has been obtained by Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY and Mr. BROUGHAM, for their able exposition of the horrible persecutions of the Protestants in the South of France. It appeared, even on the evidence of Lord Castlereagh, that "under one thousand persons have been murdered in the department of Gard, and 200 at Nismes;" and, on the testimony of Sir Samuel Romilly, that the assassins are well known, yet not one has been prosecuted;—and still the Bourbons are upheld by British power in France. On the subject of Wellington's strange letter, Sir S. Romilly declared, that it was unjustifiable on the facts; and he stated (see the *Times*' report of his speech) that 19,000 Protestants are in the Bourbon prisons!—It appears to us, therefore, not only that the measures of the Protestant Societies in London have been highly praiseworthy, but that they are called upon to continue those exertions, and to unite their voices to those of all friends of liberty and toleration, (we might say to those of two-thirds of the people of England,) in petitioning for the withdrawing of those armies from France, on whose support depends the government which has failed to prosecute the assassins of the thousand Protestants, and which, it is said, still persecutes 19,000 persons by the pains of imprisonment.

MEDITERRANEAN.

The attention of the English nation is at length aroused to a subject which ought long since to have called on the vigilance of humane governments; we mean *the cruelties of the Algerine pirates*, not merely to the people who inhabit the coasts of the Mediterranean, but to the subjects of England and other chief powers. These cruelties are forcibly described in a sixpenny pamphlet just published by HONE; and the circumstances merit the notice of Parliament, since it appears to be too insignificant for the voluntary interference of the boasted and boasting *deliverers* of Europe. CAPTAIN WALTER CROKER, of the British nation's sloop, the *Wizard*, appears to have great merit in bringing the actual situation of the Christian prisoners under the consideration of the Christian world. All that the British ministry have long known on these most afflicting subjects, ought forthwith to be laid before Parliament.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The northern provinces of this vast continent continue to be ravaged by the alternate ascendancy of hostile armies.

Murillo, and his army of mercenaries, unfortunately got possession of the fine city of Carthagena, the head-quarters of the patriots, whom he sacrificed by hundreds, without regard to age, sex, or country. The last advices prove, however, that the energies of the country have blockaded him in Carthagena, where his troops are dying fast of the diseases of that unhealthy coast. We hope these advices will be confirmed, because the defeat of this last effort of despotism will be likely to leave the independents in possession of New Granada.

In Peru and Chili, the issue of the contest between liberty and despotism is still uncertain, and the advices vague. We are sensible of all the delicacy of the situation of the American government, and of all the jealousy of every exertion of liberty which exists in some other quarters; yet it may be hoped, that the independents of South America will not fight in the good cause without the sympathy of the friends of freedom all over the world, and particularly in that Canaan of liberty, the United States.

On this subject we should do injury to the interests of Great Britain, and of the independent cause, if we were to withhold the meed of praise due to an eloquent and liberal-minded member of the British Parliament, and forebore to introduce to our readers a passage of Mr. BROUGHAM's printed speech on the Agricultural and Commercial Distresses of Great Britain.

"Let me (says the orator) in this light, intreat the attention of the committee, and more especially of his Majesty's ministers, to the trade with South America. Connected as we are with the governments of Portugal and Spain, by every tie that can give one power a claim to favour from another, surely we may hope to see some arrangements made which shall facilitate our intercourse with the rich markets of Mexico, Brazil, and Peru. At present, if I am rightly informed, a considerable traffic is driven with those fertile countries, but under trammels that render it irksome and precarious. It is known, that no consuls or residents, either commercial or political, are established in Spanish America; and, indeed, the whole trade is little better than a contraband carried on with a certain degree of connivance. Yet it is difficult to imagine any thing more beneficial to our mercantile interests, than the establishment of a regular and authorized connection

connection with those parts of the world. The subject is not free from delicacy, in consequence of the efforts making by the Spanish colonies to shake off the yoke of the mother-country—*efforts, for the success of which every enlightened, indeed every honest, man, must devoutly pray.* But wherever the authority of the Spanish and Portuguese governments extends, it may be hoped that some footing will be obtained for our merchants by negotiation; while, with respect to the revolted colonies, I trust his Majesty's ministers will beware how they carry their delicacy towards the mother-country too far, and allow other nations to pre-occupy the ground which our own countrymen ought to have their share of. The Americans

are in the neighbourhood; we know their indefatigable activity and vast commercial resources; let us take care, not that we press forward to exclude them from the markets in question—that is impossible; but that we obtain access to those marts for ourselves. It is a subject of vast extent and importance; I abstain from entering further into it; but this I will venture to assert, that the minister who shall signalize his official life by establishing, whether in the Old or the New World, such a system as may open to his country the commerce of South America, will render a greater service to the state, and leave to posterity a more enviable fame, than it is in the power of conquest to bestow."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT a meeting of friends to the principle of a Society for preventing War, and propagating correct Opinions on the Morality of Nations, held at the London Coffee-House; SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS having been invited to take the chair, the following resolutions were passed:—

"1. That a society be now formed, whose object it shall be to circulate knowledge among all nations, on subjects of public morality; on the folly, inutility, and wickedness of war; and on the obligations of governments not to appeal to the sword on light occasions, on questions of equivocal policy, or for the gratification of pride, revenge, or ambition.

"2. That to guard the proposed society against misrepresentations, it is deemed proper to declare that its purpose is of a nature PURELY MORAL; that it addresses itself to no particular party, either religious or political; and that it will on no occasion mix itself with questions of temporary and local politics.

"3. That some approved tract, tending to promote the objects of this society, shall be published every three months.

"4. That the first of these tracts shall consist of the reprint of copious extracts from a recently published American pamphlet, entitled, "A Solemn Review of the Custom of War," &c.

"5. That a committee, consisting of the chairman and two other members, be appointed to superintend the publication of the first tract, and adopt such measures as they judge expedient to give it extensive circulation.

"6. That the second tract, to be published on the 1st of August, shall consist of extracts from "GROTIUS ON PEACE AND WAR."

"7. That, as the present state of the funds do not warrant the society in publishing at a loss, the said tracts be sold on an estimate of the cost of three thousand copies, at three-pence each, or half-a-crown per dozen.

lishing at a loss, the said tracts be sold on an estimate of the cost of three thousand copies, at three-pence each, or half-a-crown per dozen.

"8. That the press be kept standing for three months, during which time, any person may be supplied by the printer with five hundred copies on their own paper, at a charge of ten shillings only, or the paper may also be supplied at a total charge of two pounds for the five hundred copies.

"9. That Mr. John Souter, of Paternoster-row, be appointed bookseller to the society, and that subscriptions be received by him; by the chairman, at his residence, Holloway; and by other members, to assist in the cheap distribution of the tracts."

It has very properly been determined, as a testimonial of public gratitude, to present a piece of plate to Mr. ROBERT WAITHMAN, for his services in opposing the late wars, and all the profligate measures of administration, since the disastrous combination against liberty in 1791. No single subscription is to exceed two guineas.

The manufacturers of London have determined to celebrate the repeal of the tyrannical Act of the 5th of Elizabeth, cap. iv., and to present Serjeant Onslow, M.P. with a splendid piece of plate, in testimony of their gratitude for his services in their cause.

At a Court of Common Council lately held at Guildhall, Mr. FAVELL moved an address to the Prince Regent, requesting his Royal Highness to become a party to the Holy Treaty (as it is called) concluded between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, to prevent the renewal of wars; but the motion, being opposed, was, in the end withdrawn.

The twentieth anniversary of the Literary Fund, to relieve deserving authors, or their widows and families, in distress, lately took place. The illustrious Duke of Kent presided. A statement of the fund was read, by which it appeared that the receipts since the last anniversary had been 1,356*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; out of which had been paid, upon applications for relief, incidental expences, &c. 907*l.* 5*s.*

The freedom of the City, in boxes of oak, value 100 guineas each, has been voted to the illustrious Dukes of Kent and Sussex, in compliment to their benevolent exertions in promoting the religious education, and relieving the wants of the poor.

The anniversary of the British Institution for the Education of the Poor, was lately held at the London Tavern, when a most satisfactory report was made to the meeting. The Duke of Kent, on thanks being voted to him, (on the motion of Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador,) spoke nearly as follows:—"The attendance to-day surpasses my most sanguine expectations. I have, at former meetings, looked forward to preside at the next returns. Not so now. I am about to leave my beloved country. Perhaps years may elapse before I meet you again. Let me hear, while I am abroad, that this cause prospers; and I pledge myself, that when the purposes of my absence are accomplished—when I return, I will place one thousand guineas at the disposal of this institution. If I have not done it before, it is because I had it not in my power. I feel gratified that this motion came from the minister of the United States. I have lived long enough in the neighbourhood of the United States, and it was ever a grief to me that the two countries should be at variance. Their language and their interest is the same, and their friendship should be inviolable."

At a meeting lately held at the City of London Tavern, a new institution was formed, called the "General Dispensary for the Cure and Relief of Sick Indigent Children." It is to be stationed in the centre of the metropolis; and among its benefits will be numbered that of giving advice to females how to treat their offspring; one half of the children of the poor are calculated to die before they attain their tenth year. The Duke of Kent presided.

The Assessed Taxes for the ensuing year are likely to fall very short of the sums which they have hitherto produced.—The notices given to the assessors in the parishes of Mary-le-bone, and St. George's, Hanover-square, announcing the discontinuance of horses and carriages, exceed all former reductions.

At the last Old Bailey Sessions, one of

the longest on record, from the great number of prisoners for trial, 27 received sentence of death, 7 were ordered to be transported for life, 3 for fourteen, and 36 for seven years.

The Committee of the Islington Provident or Savings' Bank, publish that one shilling per week, improved by the institution will, in twenty years, produce the sum of 77*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; three shillings, in the same period, 232*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; and five ditto, 387*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

MARRIAGES.

John William Spicer, esq. of Etherplace, Surrey, to Miss Anna Maria Theresa Webb, of Milford-house.

Lient.-Col. Jones, of the Engineers, to Miss Catherine Maria Laurence, of Trinity-square.

Richard Riley, esq. of the Admiralty, to Miss Harriet Beechey, of Harley-street.

The Rev. Temple Frere, rector of Finsingham, to Jane, eldest daughter of Baron Richards.

John Drummond, jun. esq. banker, of Charing-cross, to Miss Georgiana Harvey.

Capt. Edward Louthier Crofton, R.N. C.B., to Miss Mary Leader, of Putney-hill.

John Buckton, jnn. esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Elizabeth Merricks, of Runkton-house.

William Henry Harriett, esq. of West-hall, Mortlake, to Miss Sibella Mary Hunter, of Kew.

The Rev. George Burrard, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, to Miss Emma Bingham, of Grove-house, Lymington.

Richard Cooper, esq. of Dulwich, to Miss Caroline Hay, of Prince's-street, Hanover-square.

John Eicke, esq. of Doughty-street, to Miss Anne Bannister, of Gower-street.

At Lambeth, Richard Endleston Hyde, esq. of the Crescent, near Manchester, to Miss Anna Isabella Ashby, of Lambeth.

At St. James's Church, the Hon. and Rev. George Neville, master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Lady Charlotte Legge.

Sir James Montgomery, of Stanhope, bart. to Miss Helen Graham, of Kinross.

Richard O'Coner, esq. R.N. to Miss Hannah Ross, of Coram-street.

John Cattley, esq. of Queenhithe, to Miss Frances Garrett, of Newington.

The Rev. J. C. Clements, of Cheam, to Miss Mary Jubb, of Winchester-street.

W. H. Tatham, esq. of Sion College, Aldermanbury, to Miss Todd, of Lad-lane.

Mr. Chas. Coates, of New Bond-street, to Miss Rosanne Bogle Middleton, of Little Chelsea.

Mr. F. H. Pedder, of Gould-square, to Miss Aline Scoidet, of Austin-friars.

Capt. J. Chambers White, of the R.N. to Miss Charlotte Dalrymple.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. H. Grey Bennett, to the daughter of Lord William Russell.

The Earl of Normanton, to Lady Diana Herbert.

Mr. John Winkworth, of Broken Wharf, to Miss Sarah Winstanley, of Chatham-place.

Mr. Wm. Yockney, of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Nelson-terrace, Newington.

John Phipps, esq. of Weavers'-hall, to Miss Philadelphia Godfrey, of Colebrook-row, Islington.

Mr. Wm. Palmer, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Newton, of Vauxhall.

John Phillips, esq. to Miss Lucretia Pinnock, of Devonshire-place.

Mr. Daniel Griffin, of Walworth, to Miss Rebecca Neville, of Mile End.

Wm. James, esq. of Bruton-street, to Miss Maria Heathcote, of Mount Pleasant, Tottenham.

Thomas Haden, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Emma Harrison, of Percy-street.

Martin Ware, esq. of New Bridge-street, to Miss Ann Tayler, of the King's-road.

At Limpsfield, the Rev. Clement Strong, to Miss Catherine Biscoe, of Hockwood.

At Chelsea, Lieut. T. H. Edwards, to Miss Georgiana Meadows.

Mr. Peter Poland, of the Strand, to Miss Sarah Selina Jackson, of Fleet-street.

Mr. Charles H. Pulley, of Crown-court, Broad-street, to Miss Mary Cousins, of Hackney.

Mr. Nath. W. Symonds, of Crutched Friars, to Miss E. Tanner, of Orpington.

The Rev. John Jones, M.A. to Miss Louisa Prevost, of King's-road, Bedford row.

Mr. Isaac Carter, of Shoreditch, to Miss Charlotte Southworth; being "free-thinking Christians," they delivered a protest into the hands of the minister.

DIED.

In Highbury-place, Islington, much regretted, Miss Martha Sadelbia Nicholls, daughter of John N. esq.

In Park-street, Richmond, Charlotte, the wife of Wm. Hudson, esq.

In Winchester-place, Pentonville, 85, Thomas Collier, esq. one of the oldest inhabitants of Clerkenwell, where he will be long remembered for his assiduous attention to, and punctual discharge of the duties attached to the numerous and respectable offices which he had filled.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the widow of J. Freemantle, esq.

In Drury-lane, suddenly, 34, Mr. Wm. Wiggett.

At Walthamstow, 52, J. C. Blackenhagen, esq. of Amsterdam.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, Miss Maria Warren.

In Long Acre, 66, Mrs. Kendall.

In Green-street, 70, George, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick. His lordship was Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and Recorder of the town and borough, of Warwick; and is succeeded in his titles and estates by Henry Richard, Lord Brooke.

At Frognal, Hampstead, the wife of James Abel, esq.

In Earl's-court, Old Brompton-road, 69, Lieut.-Gen. Sontag. His long services are well known to the army, and his loss is lamented by his numerous friends.

At Hampstead, Isaac Johnstone, esq. barrister-at-law.

In Lincoln's Inn, Hardinge Stracy, esq.

At Islington, 83, Mr. Thomas Bromfield, a merchant of respectability in the American trade anterior to the revolution which separated the United States from Great Britain.

In Basinghall-street, the wife of Mr. Samuel Gale.

At Clapton-house, Mrs. Beddlecorn; sincerely regretted by an extensive and respectable acquaintance.

At Highgate, 25, John Frederick Poland, esq.

In St. Luke's Hospital, 71, Sarah, the benevolent wife of Mr. Thomas Dunston, the valuable steward of that hospital: never were the duties of an onerous station more commendably and humanely filled than by wife and husband.

In Curzon-street, May-fair, Barrington Pope Blachford, esq. M.P. one of the commissioners of the Admiralty.

In Newgate-street, 80, White Newman, esq.

At Lamport-house, 73, Edmund Dayrell, esq. a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and a lawyer in every sense of the word.

At Stoke Newington, 76, the widow of Dr. de Valangin.

At Teddington, 27, Mrs. Mary Amelia Lukin.

At Chelsea, Mr. James Peltran.

On Camberwell-terrace, 68, Henry Blaxland, esq. late of Broad-street, and deputy of his ward.

In Cadogan-place, Chelsea, 55, Mr. William Whitehead.

On Lewisham-hill, Miss Emma Waite.

In Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, 77, Mr. John Bacon; fifty-two years organist in that parish.

In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 70, James Tyers, esq. of Field-place, Stroud.

At Fulham, the wife of Dr. Cleaver, Archbishop of Dublin.

At Durham-place, East, Hackney-road, William Henry Staveland, esq.

At Stratford-green, 65, the widow of Jonathan Matthews, esq.

At Camden Town, 21, Miss Ann Jackson.

At Walthamstow, 60, the wife of Samuel Dobree, esq.

At Albury, 88, Anthony Devis, esq.

In Welbeck-street, aged 56, Dr. John O'Donnel.

In Duke-street, West Smithfield, 69, *Mr. Samuel Major*: much respected and lamented by his family and friends.

At Upper Clapton, 71, *William Parkinson, esq.* of Winchester-street.

At Norwood-green, 70, *William Spencer, esq.* one of the justices of the peace for the County of Middlesex.

In Queen's-row, Walworth, 56, *Mr. Samuel Wells.*

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, 41, *Mrs. Susannah Stolt.*

At Sutton, 82, *Mrs. E. Pratt.*

At Stratford-grove, 85, the widow of *John Snelgrave, esq.*

In Kentish Town, *Robert Wedd, esq.*

At West End, Hampstead, the widow of *James Theobald, esq.*

In Coleman-street, 31, *John George Walte, esq.*

At Morden College, 82, *Mr. William Ochterlony.*

At the Grove, Hackney, *Robert Mears, esq.*

At Laurel Lodge, Twickenham, 42, *Thomas Terry, esq. M.D.*

In Great Dover-road, 72, *Mrs. Kezia Callaway.*

At Turnham green, 62, *Rev. Christopher Lake Moody, LL.D. F.A.S.* highly esteemed for his private virtues, his social qualities, his literary acquirements, and his natural talents. He was understood to have taken, for some time past, an active share in the composition and conduct of the *Monthly Review*.

At his seat, Langstone Cliff, near Exeter, on the 24th ult. in his 67th year, *Thos. Johnes, esq.* of Hafod; the representative in Parliament, Lord-lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cardigan, colonel of the militia, &c. Of this much respected and learned man, this local patriot, and friend of literature, it is impossible to speak too highly in praise; and his death has caused a vacancy in society which cannot soon be filled. His creations at Hafod afford abundant instances of the benevolence and taste of its late inhabitant. Previous to 1783, when Mr. Johnes began to erect his first residence, the roads were impassable, and there was not a post-chaise in the county. The miserable huts of the peasantry he transformed into comfortable habitations, and he supplied medical attendants; he employed the population in planting millions of forest trees, upon the cheerless barrenness of the wastes and mountains, as well as in other improvements; and instituted schools, which he and Mrs. Jones personally attended. Having in view the two-fold design—to patronise literature and the arts, and to combine objects which, together with the natural grandeur of the scenery, might induce travelling to this remote part of the principality, and there-

by increase the wealth and ameliorate the condition of the natives, he enriched his residence with paintings and sculptures by the best masters—stored his library with the most valuable literature, ancient and modern; and in his pleasure-grounds developed and gave increased effect to the sublime scenery of nature.—So intent was he on improving the agriculture of this forlorn county, that he brought farmers from Scotland and other districts, and proposed, at one time, to introduce 100 Griston families, and place them on the uncultivated grounds; but various circumstances and objections prevented the execution of this latter plan. An Agricultural Society was commenced for the purpose of encouraging cottagers, by giving premiums and purchasing their productions; and he wrote and distributed an excellent tract, entitled “*A Cardigan-shire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants.*” While Mr. Johnes, was thus employing his talents and fortune for the benefit of his county, a destructive fire, in the year 1807, consumed his house with much of its valuable contents; the loss amounting to 70,000*l.* Notwithstanding this disaster, Mr. Johnes still resolved to re-inhabit his Eden, and Hafod was once more rebuilt and adorned anew. Amid these various occupations, and his business in Parliament, Mr. Johnes indulged his passion for elegant literature, by translating and publishing superb editions of *the Travels of Brocquiere*, 1 vol. 4to.; *the Chronicles of Froissart*, 4 vols. folio; *Monstrellet*, 4 vols.; and *Joinville*, 2 vols. 4to.; and the three latter were printed at his own press at Hafod!—During the last few years he continued indefatigable in his improvements at Hafod, and in making roads and erecting bridges for the accommodation of the public. He lately succeeded in establishing a fund for the relief of families who may suffer by casualties. In the winter of 1814 Mr. Johnes had an alarming illness, from which, however, he appeared to have recovered; and he purchased a residence in Devonshire, as he expressed it, “for a cradle for his age.” Here it was that the hand of Death arrested him after a short illness.—Mr. Johnes' remains were removed to the church which he built at Hafod, and deposited in the vault with those of his daughter, for whom a marble monument of interesting design and exquisite workmanship has long been executing in London. They who have seen the romantic situation of Hafod church, embosomed among plantations, upon the elevated point of a hill, may imagine how such a scene will accord with the melancholy procession, followed through the entangling pathways by the numerous peasantry, to bid their last farewell to the master-spirit of Hafod!

[Promotions in our next.]

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of Newcastle, have petitioned against the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

A shocking accident lately happened at Walbottle Colliery, near Newcastle, in which were at work 120 men and boys. At a considerable distance from the shafts, the carbonated hydrogen gas took fire, and extended through the various excavations, to a distance of nearly 200 yards in one continued flame; when its violence was arrested by a strong current of atmospheric air, descending from another pit; but not until its effects had been severely felt; for, in less than half an hour, three men and eleven boys were drawn to the surface, exhibiting a melancholy spectacle.

The river Wear keelmen have taken serious alarm at a report, that the principal coal-owners intend to lay railways for the purpose of conveying their coals to the port of Sunderland over land, and there ship them from Staiths, which of course would render the keels unnecessary and throw the keelmen out of employment.

Perhaps one of the most extraordinary branches of commerce from the port of Newcastle, is the supply of St. Helena with coals.

Married.] Mr. John Kirkley, to Miss Barbara Ogilvie.—Mr. Benjamin Charles Paddifoot, to Miss Burnup: all of Newcastle.—Mr. William Hunter, to Mrs. Sarah Smith, both of Gateshead.—Mr. Robert Monkhouse, to Miss Elizabeth Teignmouth, both of Durham.—Mr. James Jones, of Newcastle, to Miss Elizabeth Davison, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Robert Ebege, to Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. James Riddle, to Miss Jane Wilkinson: all of South Shields.—Mr. Matthew Smith, of South Shields, to Mrs. Ann Bell, of North Shields.—Mr. Jacob Sanderson, to Mrs. A. Downay, of North Shields.—Capt. William Green, of North Shields, to Miss Mary Hall, of St. George's in the East, London.—Mr. John Storey, to Miss Ann Charlton, both of Wark.—Mr. George Hark, of Darras-hall, to Miss Martinson, of Eachwick.—Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Otterburn, to Miss J. Rutherford, of Toft-house.—Calverley Bewicke, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Philadelphia Wilkinson, of Witton-Castle.—Mr. William Stotheran, of Dovecoat-house, to Miss Sarah Colman, of Hart on the Hill.—Mr. Thomas Bell, of Sunderland, to Miss Howard, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Cummins, of Alnwick, to Miss Charlotte Macdonald, of Belford.—Mr. George Garret, of Walker, to Miss Margaret Young, of Jesmond.—The Rev. Edward Batly, to Miss Ann Dodd, of Alston.—Mr. Rich. Hepple, of Monkwearmouth,

to Miss Canny, of Sunderland.—Mr. Joseph Charlton, of Hexham, to Miss Snowball, of Wharmley.—Mr. Charles Dawson, to Miss Gibson, both of Hamsterbey.—Mr. John Dixon, to Miss Jane Harding, both of Tynemouth.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Postern, 90, Mrs. Farrow.—In Collingwood-street, Mrs. Mary Robinson.—25, Mr. John Craig, deservedly respected.—41, Capt. William Dobson, lamented.—In the Painter-heugh, 37, Mr. Joseph Watson.—75, Mr. George Sterling, much respected.—52, Mr. William Dryden.—Mr. William Hutton.—In Pilgrim-street, 25, Mr. William Walker.—Mrs. Bulmer.

At Gateshead, 88, Mrs. Martha Cleg-horn, much respected.—Mr. Miller.

At Durham, 70, Mrs. Clayton.—29, Mrs. Elizabeth Knight.—60, Mr. Robert Robinson.—30, Mrs. Ann Chicken.—72, Mr. J. Binks.—79, Mr. John Taylor.—79, Mrs. Eleanor Proctor.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Walker, greatly respected.—Suddenly, the wife of Mr. James Newburn.—29, Mr. William Smith, suddenly.—89, the widow of Mr. Robert Turner.—52, Mrs. Ann Malyburn.

At North Shields, 73, Mr. George Forster.—100, Mrs. Mary Richardson.—30, Miss Sarah Dodds.—67, Samuel Hurry, esq. much respected.—69, the widow of Mr. Henry Taylor.—Mr. George Chilton, very suddenly.—82, Mrs. Jane Watson.—The wife of Mr. M. A. Pelham.

At South Shields, Mrs. Metcalfe.—73, Mr. Robert Grieves.

At Darlington, 36, Mr. James Meggison.—50, Mr. John Elgie.—43, Mr. George Harrison.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. George Matthews.

At Bishopauckland, 78, Mr. Edward Fairless, much respected.

At Monkwearmouth, very suddenly.—60, the Rev. Gifford Gates.—The wife of Mr. Charles Henry Gill.

At Barnard-castle, Mrs. Deborah Little, at an advanced age.—26, Mr. Joseph Brougham.

At Rigside, Mr. Wm. Watson.—At Belford, Miss Werge.—At Sunnyside, 88, Mr. Robert Hill.—At Easington, 66, Mr. Bailey Ferry.—At Brampton, 18, Miss Johnson.—At Milltown, 92, Mrs. Ann Forster.—At Little Brampton, 40, Mrs. Jane Bir-kett.—At Fleetham, 76, Mr. John Ostens.—At Stockton upon Tees, 73, Mr. Christopher Perkins, an eminent mechanic, and inventor of several of the most useful implements of husbandry now in use.—At Bollyhope-house, Stanhope, 30, Mrs. Walker.

CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A late Carlisle paper states that trade is daily getting worse, and that the weavers have had their wages reduced another shilling the cut.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Lewthwaite, to Mrs. Mary Penrith.—Mr. John Underwood, to Miss Mary Scott: all of Carlisle. Mr. John Holywell, of Cummersdale, to Miss Eleanor Story, of Shaddongate, Carlisle.—Mr. Edmund Bowman, to Miss Jane Thompson.—Mr. John Patrickson, to Miss Hannah Parker: all of Penrith.—R. L. Allgood, esq. of Nunwick, to Miss Reed, of Chipchase-castle.—Mr. Redmayne, of Settle, to Miss Ann Hall, of Workington.—Mr. James Harden, of Bolton, to Miss Mary Bell, of Brough hill.—Mr. Michael Branthwaite, of Kendall, to Miss Parker, of Bishopauckland.—Mr. William Sample, of Low Brunton, to Miss Isabella Forster.

Died.] At Carlisle, 61, Mrs. Douglas, of St. Cuthbert's-lane.—53, Mr. J. Sharpe.—In Botchardgate, 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Dinwoodie.—70, Mr. John Milburn.—86, Mrs. Margaret Correy.—37, Mr. Henry Robson.

At Penrith, 72, Mrs. Sarah Richardson.—101, Mr. Stephen Irwin; he was many years a dragoon under George II.—75, Mr. John Swainson.

At Whitehaven, 59, Mr. William Benson, one of the coroners for the county of Cumberland.

At Wigton, Mrs. Mary Anderson, at an advanced age.

At Kelso, Miss Jessie Fair.—84, Mr. John Howe.

At Brampton, 59, Mr. Henry Stephenson.—35, Mr. Thomas Winthrop.

At Water-End, Mrs. Sarah Hudson, one of the Society of Friends, greatly respected.—At Woodside, Mr. J. Messenger.—At Bracking-lands, 40, Mrs. Margaret Richardson.—At Gilbank, 77, Mr. William Irvine.—At Hatcliffe, 68, Mrs. Ann Carlyle.

YORKSHIRE.

Such are the distresses and difficulties in the agricultural districts, as to induce numbers to emigrate to America.—In Marshland, near Howden, thirty-five individuals lately embarked, and several from Crowle, Lincolnshire. The ship *Orient* lately sailed from Hull to New York, with from 60 to 70 passengers, all professing to be in the farming line. The Thames is filled with ships conveying emigrants in like manner.

At the late cattle-shew at Otley, a portable threshing machine was exhibited, which appeared to give universal satisfaction. To convey this machine from farm to farm requires only the aid of a pair of cart-wheels and one horse; and it may be unpacked and set to work in a quarter of an hour. Two horses going at the rate of

2½ miles per hour, will thrash by it 7 to 12 bushels, and four horses 15 to 20 bushels, of wheat per hour.

A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Leeds and its neighbourhood was recently held in the Committee-Room of the Mixed Cloth-Hall in Leeds, to take into consideration the most effectual means of opposing the proposition of imposing a duty on the Importation of Foreign Wool, and of permitting the Exportation of Wool, the growth of this country; BENJAMIN GOTT, esq. in the chair. Mr. Gott, after reciting the steps which had already been taken, proceeded to state that it was highly desirable, and even necessary, to send delegates to London, both from the merchants and the manufacturers, to give evidence before the committee of the House of Commons, as to the ruinous effect of the proposed measures, and also to co-operate with the general committee which would be formed in the metropolis, in opposing their being passed into a law. After a number of observations from different gentlemen on the fatal tendency of the propositions in question, it was unanimously resolved, that three delegates should be sent from the merchants and manufacturers of this town, (the trustees of the Cloth-Hall appointing their own delegates,) and that a subscription should be immediately entered into for defraying the expences which would necessarily be incurred. It was stated, in the course of the observations made on the subject at this meeting, that, if foreign manufacturers could obtain wool—the growth of this country, our own manufactures would be completely shut out from the foreign market in respect to coarse goods: an intelligent foreign merchant lately said, “if we could only have your wool, I should never buy another piece of cloth of you.” There is a richness in the coarse wool of this country, which is wanting in that of the Continent.—A calculation of the comparative profit, to this country, of exporting ten packs of wool in the raw and the manufactured state, was also produced at the meeting. In the raw state, including the expences of shipping, it would fetch about 232*l.*; if manufactured into a species of stuff called wildbores, it would sell for about 681*l.*; which, allowing 30*l.* for the materials used, would leave an increase of upwards of 400*l.* for the labour bestowed upon it; and which, if the wool had been exported in the raw state, would have been lost to the country.—The wool-growers, it was added, had no cause for complaint, as wool at present bore very high prices. Wool, which, at the close of the American war, sold at 7*s.* a tod, was now selling at 56*s.* for the same quantity.

The annual return of the Cloth Searchers, presented to the Magistrates assembled at Pontefract, which is given below, presents us with the important facts that the re-

cently

cently concluded general peace has scarcely had the effect of increasing the staple trade of this Riding, and affords an additional argument, if one was wanting, how little this trade is capable of bearing any fresh burthens. Pieces stamped from the 24th March, 1815, to the 24th March, 1816, as returned to the Sessions held at Pontefract on the 24th April, 1816—

NARROW CLOTHS MILLED.

	Pieces.	Yards.
1st Quarter . . .	46,501	
2d Ditto . . .	43,928	
3d Ditto . . .	39,668	
4th Ditto . . .	32,258	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Milled last year . . .	162,355	6,649,859
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increased	147,474	6,045,472
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Increased	14,881	604,387

BROAD CLOTHS MILLED.

1st Quarter . . .	85,926	
2d Ditto . . .	89,806	
3d Ditto . . .	80,825	
4th Ditto . . .	74,253	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Milled last year . . .	350,310	10,394,466
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decreased	338,869	10,856,491
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decreased	8,559	262,025
The whole manufacture produced this year in yards		17,044,525
Milled last year in yards . . .		16,701,963

Increased this year in yards . . . 342,362
—It will be observed from the preceding statement, that there had been a considerable decrease in the last quarter, both of broad and narrow cloaths, compared with the preceding quarters in the same year.

Married.] Mr. Alexander Laidlow, to Miss Ann Keddey.—Mr. George Codd, solicitor, to Miss Walton.—Mr. William Smith, to Miss Maria Dixon.—Capt. Charles Wilson, to Miss Allison.—Mr. W. H. Dikes, to Miss Eliza Huntington.—Mr. William Collinson, jun. to Miss Hems-
worth.—Lient. Hayton, to Miss Jane Stow: all of Hull.—Mr. Thomas Gell, of Hull, to Miss Rose, of Malton.—Mr. George Derbyshire, of York, to Miss Blakey, of Hull.—Mr. William Burman, of Hull, to Miss Martha Myers, of Barrow.—Mr. Henry Renson Mills, to Miss Sarah Darbyshire, of Fulford.—Mr. William Priest, of Hull, to Miss Mary Jay, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Tinning, of Sheffield, to Mrs. Heywood, of Leeds.—Mr. John Lonsdale, to Miss Beckwith.—Mr. Michael Thomas Sadler, to Miss Ann Fenton: all of Leeds.—Mr. Henry Dalton, of Osbaldwick, to Miss Mary Johnson, of Easingwold.—Mr. Robert Champney, of Keyingham Marsh, to Miss Sarah Harland, of Burton Pidsea.—Mr. Edward Reaston, of Carnaby, to Miss Elizabeth Gibson, of Thwing.—Mr. Henry Taylor, of Mirfield, to Miss Jane Ingham,

of Lockwood.—Mr. Jarratt, of Bridlington-quay, to Miss Jane Leppington, of Hunmanby.—Mr. Barrowclough, to Miss Ann Russm, both of North Hall, near Leeds. Mr. Samuel Stewart, to Miss Sarah Mac Glashen, both of Pontefract.—Mr. Fowler, of Pontefract, to Miss Martha Moate, of Fenwick.—Mr. Jas. Hodgson, of Northallerton, to Miss Ann Lister, of Leeds.—James Armitage, esq. of Farnley-hall, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Rhodes, of Leeds.—Mr. Samuel Nicholls, of Kirkstall, to Miss Mary Wild, of Armley.—Mr. John Smith Hutchinson, of Woodhouse-hill, to Miss Carter, of Leeds.

Died.] At York, 56, Mr. Samuel Wilson. At Hull, 47, Mrs. Elizabeth Lison.—60, John Bowser.—43, Mr. William Bulson.—70, Mr. John Jackson.—58, Mrs. Barbara Cooper.—39, Mrs. Ann Woodmancey.—61, Mr. John Terry, regretted.—Mr. John Locking.—21, Miss Johnson.—57, Mr. Thomas Jackson.—40, Mr. James Ritchie, respected.

At Leeds, Mrs. Elam, one of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Edward Ashworth.—28, the wife of Mr. John Cullingworth.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Morville.—72, Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont.—31, Mr. Samuel Bottomley.

At Doncaster, 82, Mr. Sheardown, schoolmaster, much esteemed.—44, Mr. Maw, one of the aldermen of this corporation.

At Pontefract, 72, the wife of Mr. Richard Popplewell.

At Beverley, 84, the widow of Richard Knowsley, esq.

At Bridlington, 49, Mr. Peter Williamson.

At Huddersfield, 34, the wife of Mr. John Studdert.—24, Mr. William Walton Berry.—36, Mrs. John Hawkins.

At Knaresborough, William Hutton, esq. lamented.

At Market Weighton, 76, Mr. Michael Metcalfe.—At Ferriby, 70, Mr. John Pinchbenck.—At Haunby, 84, Mrs. Ann Chapman, lamented.—At Kilham, 61, Mr. John Berriman.—At Howden, Mr. Edward Spofforth, much respected.—At Cottingham, 60, Mrs. Ann Parker.—At Kighley, the wife of John Blakey, esq.—At Gargrave, John Coulthurst, esq.—At Hawkesworth, 79, Mr. Joseph Yeadon.—At Royd's hall, Mr. Lofthouse.—At Darcey Hey, the widow of W. Greenup, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A late Liverpool paper observes "It is a source of deep regret, that, so soon after the close of our long protracted assizes, remarkable not only for the number, but the extreme youth of most of the criminals, we should have the task of recording the names of no less than eleven prisoners committed to Lancaster Castle since our last publication. It is a melancholy fact, that, of 74 prisoners, of which the calendar consisted,

consisted, only 18 were acquitted; and, of the 56 convicted, 24 received sentence of death.

The Liverpool Vestry Meeting lately have resolved, that no public or private dinners (visitation dinners not excepted) shall be had at the expence of the parish!

Susannah Holroyd is committed to Lancaster goal, charged with the murder of her husband, his son, and a nurse child, by poison.

Married.] Mr. G. Bryce, to Miss Ann Johnston.—Mr. William Goulden, to Mrs. Mary Scott.—Mr. H. Hudson Rowbotham, to Miss Eleanor Irvine.—Mr. John Kay, to Miss Elizabeth Vickers: all of Manchester.—William Nield, of Manchester, to Mary Hoyle, of Mayfield, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. George Tayler, solicitor, of Manchester, to Miss Adamsen, of Paddiham.—Mr. Thomas Winstanley, of Key-street, to Miss Mary Watts, of Lord-street.—Capt. Crawford, of Alicia-hill, to Miss Tyrer, of Brownlow-hill.—Mr. Thomas Gregson, to Miss Mary Ann Thomas.—Mr. Friers Rankin, merchant, to Miss Ketter, of Vernon-street.—Mr. Jas. Goodyear, to Miss Baynes: all of Liverpool.—Joseph Greaves, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Sunlay.—Mr. Henry Tomisson, of Bolton le Moors, to Miss Mary Maria Cunliffe, of Liverpool.—Mr. William Hall, merchant, of Warrington, to Miss Martha Twanbrook, of Appleton.—Mr. John Cross, to Miss Wood, of Bury.—Mr. Ralph Jackson, to Mrs. Summersdale, both of Oldham.—Mr. James Shepley, to Miss Mary Lord, both of Newton-leath.—Mr. George Ainsworth, to Miss Sarah Sidebottom, both of Stayley-Bridge.—William Marriot, esq. of Prestwich-wood, to the daughter of Nathaniel Milne, esq.

Died.] At Manchester, 52, Mr. Thomas Battye.—70, Mr. Richard Freeman.—In Bridge-street, 75, Mrs. Low.—53, Mr. John Travis, of Fennel-street.—Mr. Thomas Beckett.—Mrs. Grimshaw, of Newton-street.

At Salford, 29, Mrs. Agnes Matthews.—Mr. Henry Burgess.—35, Mr. William Sandford, greatly respected.—The widow of Mr. Hugh Joule.—36, Mr. Joseph McKay.

At Liverpool, 51, Mr. Cuthbert Fair, lamented.—22, Miss Jane Tucker.—In Paradise-street, 54, Mrs. Mary Mc. Crum.—38, the wife of Mr. J. Morgan, of Lord-street.—21, Mr. Robert Bolton Torbock.—42, Mrs. Sarah Davidson, of Brownlow-street.—23, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, much respected.—At Everton-Crescent, Mrs. Margaret Brandreth.—At Everton, 65, Pudsey Dawson, esq. senior alderman of this town.—68, Mr. John Parke.—23, Mr. Lewis Jardine.—Robert Lister, esq.

At Rochdale, 43, Mr. Ralph Standing Shaw.

At Brundret-Lodge, Flixton, 29, Mr. J. Brundrett.—32, Mr. J. Wood.—At Mere-hill, 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Nuttall.—At Gorton, 79, Mr. Joseph Heywood.—At Pilkington, Mr. John Cross, of Lily-hill, much lamented.

At Burscough, 102, Mr. Edward Watkinson.—At Sutton, Mr. John Chorley.—At Parr, 31, Miss Travers.—At New Brooke-house, Hatton, Edward Hearsley, esq. one of the justices of the peace for this county.

CHESHIRE.

A farmer in Cheshire, who could get no price for his cheeses of dealers in the country, lately sent them to a tradesman in Pall-mall, who disposed of the whole, near 300 in number, of most excellent quality, at 8d. per lb. in less than a week.

A late Chester-Courant states, that "thirty-one men, in the employ of Earl Grosvenor, have been discharged from his lordship's works, at Halkin, Flintshire, for no other reason than that they were dissenters from the established church!"

Some fishermen lately enclosed in their net, in Chester river, near Parkgate, a curious non-descript aquatic animal. When caught, it immediately rolled itself up. In length, it is about six inches and a half, and in shape not unlike the variegated hairy caterpillar, called "the Tailor." Its back is covered with a very fine dark hair, and small black prickly substances, resembling the pen-feathers on a young bird. The hair on its sides is beautifully variegated, and the belly is of a light colour, approaching to white. It has 56 feet, and on each foot several black points, appearing as claws. The head, in proportion to the body, is very small.

Married.] J. Moulson, esq. of Chester, to Miss Fanny Leach, of Llansaintfrigid.—Mr. Richards, of Chester, to Miss Taylor, of Liverpool.—Mr. Smith Rowland, of Stockport, to Miss Nancy Swindells, of Disley.

Died.] At Thornycroft-hall, Ann, Viscountess Barrington.—At Norbury, 108, Robert Littlewood.

DERBYSHIRE.

Nearly 1000 framework-knitters lately assembled in a field near Derby, to consult upon the propriety of petitioning the Legislature on the distressed state of their trade; but, before they had time to come to any determination on the subject, they were assailed by two troops of cavalry, and compelled to separate immediately.

Many of the provincial papers lately announced a melancholy event which happened to four children of Peter Bradbury, of Ladyshaw Bottom, who died by poison, which was administered to them by their father. It was then believed that white arsenic had been given to them by mistake instead of cream of tartar; circumstances have since arisen attaching suspicion

cious on the father, and he has been committed to Derby county goal under the charge of having wilfully poisoned his children.

Married.] Mr. Edward Shenton, to Miss Fearn, both of Derby.—Mr. Walter Pike, of Derby, to Miss E. R. Gawthorne, of Belper.—Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Langley, to Miss Balfour, of Edinburgh.—Mr. J. Clarkson, of Chesterfield, to Miss Askew, of Tupton.—Mr. James Wheeler, to Miss Holmes, both of Alfreton.—Mr. George Wheeldon, jun. of Radbourne, to Miss Elizabeth Spencer, of Langley.—Mr. Joseph Needham, of Flagg, to Miss Sarah Johnson.

Died.] At Derby, 31, Mrs. Jackson.—The widow of the Rev. Richard Wilmot.—51, Mr. John Brewer, an able artist, and greatly respected.—67, Mr. Thomas Bulters, much esteemed.

At Chesterfield, Mr. George Taylor.—Mrs. Broadhurst.

At Horsley-park, 63, Mr. Paul Fisher.—At Stavely, 26, the wife of Mr. Joseph Barlow.—At Bakewell, 78, the Rev. Richard Chapman, A. B. forty-six years vicar of that parish, and universally beloved for his strict adherence to his duty and general benevolence.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Placket, to Miss Mary Ann Fancoute.—Mr. Hilton, to Mrs. Parker, of Millstone-lane.—Mr. James Wesson, to Miss Wright.—Mr. William Hare, to Miss E. Harden: all of Nottingham.—Mr. John Wartraby, to Miss Elizabeth Grice, both of OverBroughton.—Mr. John Marriott, of Aslockton, to Miss Sarah Foster, of Whatton.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Jew-lane, 51, Miss Butcher.—42, Mrs. Hannah Hind, of St. John's street, much esteemed.—95, Mr. Thomas Martin.—48, Mr. Joseph Cope.—73, Mr. William Wright, after a long and painful illness.—84, Mrs. Peat, of Clumber-street.—70, Mr. Richard Clarke.—Mrs. Anna Blunt.—24, Miss Sarah Dale, of Woolpack-lane.—At an advanced age, in St. Peter's-square, Mrs. Woodroffe, much respected.—Mr. William Greensmith, of Glasshouse-lane.—Mr. Jonathan Fell.

At Newark, 78, Mrs. Mott.—43, Mr. D. Willocks.—Mr. John North.

At Mansfield, 53, Mr. Thos. Mellors.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Bullard.

At Willoughby, Mr. William Screeton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Late heavy rains have caused the rivers in the neighbourhood of Lincoln to overflow; and the pressure upon the drainage banks, particularly in the parishes of Skellinthorpe, Bracebridge, and Boultham, has been such, that thousands of acres have been inundated, and much loss sustained: the land was chiefly sown with grain.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Ball, to Miss S.

Maw, both of Brigg.—Mr. George Taylor, to Miss Catherine Knott.—Mr. Cook, to Miss Tidd: all of Gainsborough.—Mr. Miller, of Gainsborough, to Miss Edwards, of Heckington.—Mr. John Keal, of Spalding, to Miss Sophia Burton, of Boston.—Mr. William Naylor, to Miss Maria Wilson, both of Boston.—Mr. T. Marshall, to Mrs. Jane Wilson, both of Louth.—Mr. W. Dickinson, of South Kyme, to Miss Frith, of Frampton.

Died.] At Lincoln, 88, Mrs. Baguley.—Mr. Gilbert Moses.

At Gainsborough, 45, Mr. Winton.—23, Miss Dinah Crust, much regretted.

At Boston, Mrs. Tunnard.

At Grantham, 42, Mr. Hartbridge.—49, Mrs. Green.—73, Mr. C. Greenwood.—Mrs. Wakefield.

At Spalding, 31, Mrs. Mary Tidwell.

At Caistor, 75, Mr. Hare.

At Kyme-tower, 61, Mr. Ayre.—At Pinchbeck, Mrs. Burden.—At Howel, Mrs. Bosworth.—At Bowl, 75, Mrs. Peck.—At Denton-rectory-house, Mrs. Turner, greatly esteemed.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A highly respectable meeting of the hoisiers, woolstaplers, and spinners, of Leicester, took place lately, at the Exchange, to take into consideration the propriety of opposing the measure now agitating in the House of Commons, for the exportation of wool. Mr. T. Wood was called to the chair, and, after the object of the meeting had been fully explained, a number of resolutions were unanimously adopted, as the basis of a petition.

A person, of Loughborough, having recently given up some land, which he conceived was too high rented, the owner has proposed making an abatement after the rate of a guinea per acre, but still cannot find a tenant.

Married.] Mr. Brydges, surgeon, to Miss Mary Cooper, both of Leicester.—James James, esq. of Uppingham, to Miss McFarquhar, of Doddington.—Mr. Hugh Shelton, to Miss Ann Castledine, both of Syston.—Mr. John Fletcher, to Miss Ann Buckhall, both of Quorndon.—Mr. Thomas Townend, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. Spencer, to Miss D. Billson, both of Cosby.—Mr. Joseph Singleton, of Sweepstone, to Miss Decima Perkins, of Orton on the Hill.—At Medbourn, Mr. Meadows Stafford, to Miss Sarah Corby.

Died.] At Leicester, at an advanced age, Mr. Higginson, sen. of the Market-place.—Mrs. Carrick.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Gregory.—36, Mr. William Frearson.

At Oakham, 72, the widow of Mr. John Maydwell.

At Castle-Donington, the widow of Mr. Henry Erpe.

At Mountsorrell, deservedly respected, Mr. Thomas Whitehead.

At Thurlaston, at an advanced age, Mr. John Tibbols.—At Hickling, 73, Mr. Thomas Hardy.—At Seagrave, 62, Mrs. Coddington, very suddenly.—At Great Peatling, Mrs. Flude.—At Lambley-Lodge, 21, Mr. Robert Goodcliff, after only a few hours' illness.—At Kegworth, 45, Mr. Chamberlain.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] William Houghton, esq. of the Irish Exchequer-office, to Miss Bourne, of Elford.—George Peover, esq. to Miss Mary Sheldermine, of Haughton.—Mr. Samuel Green, to Miss Jane Sutton, of Rickerscote.—Mr. Charles Eaton, of Knutton, to Miss Anne Bennett, of Holditch-farm.—Mr. Edward Simkins Kendrick, of Weeford, to Miss Mary Williams Booth, of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. Henry Read, of Knutton, to Miss Taylor, of Newcastle.

Died.] At Cheadle, Mr. George Bennett.—Mr. Isaac Smith.

At Stoke, 21, Mrs. Grace Thomas Piercey.

At Alton, 71, the wife of Mr. Charles Bowler.—At Lane End, 86, Mrs. Newbold.—At Bilston, 29, Mrs. Isabella Best.—At Huntley hall, James Bulkeley, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham lately took place, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning government, that the manufacture of small arms may not be removed, as is proposed, from that town and neighbourhood, to new establishments in the vicinity of London: a petition was unanimously resolved upon. It appeared that Birmingham, during part of the late unhappy wars, supplied materials for 14,000 muskets per week.

The birth-day of Shakspeare was commemorated on the 23d April ult. at Stratford-upon-Avon, by a public breakfast, dinner, and ball, under the patronage of the Earl of Guildford, Lord Middleton, &c.

Married.] Mr. Bratt, to Mrs. Laurence: Mr. William Ravenscroft, to Miss Ann Pearce: all of Birmingham.—Mr. Thomas Nevill, of Birmingham, to Miss Grafer, of Nottingham.—Mr. Thomas H. Haslack, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Mynd.—Mr. James Veisey, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Atkin, of Small Heath.—Mr. W. Proctor, of Islington, to Miss Mary Handasyd, of Birmingham.—John Callow, esq. to Miss Ann Chillingworth, of Redditch.—Mr. James Hawkes, to Miss S. Townshend, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Nicholas, jun.—In Bull-street, 79, Mr. Sylvanus Griffin, much regretted.—In Legge-street, the wife of Mr. Edward Hobday.—46, in Whittall-street, Mr. Barr, lamented.—66, Mr. Thomas Griffen, of Digbeth, much respected.—50, Mr. John

Ashford, of Ashted-row.—73, Mr. Jonathan Robinson, of Digbeth, regretted.—52, Mr. Bewley, after a long illness, borne with much resignation.—The wife of Mr. J. Linney, of Great Charles-street.

At Coventry, Mrs. Hannah Brookes.—66, the wife of Mr. Joseph Barnes.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Charles Wilson.

At Stoke, near Coventry, 21, Grace Thomas, wife of Mr. John Edwards Piercy, of Nottingham. She had been scarcely ten months a wife, and only five days a mother; but short as her life had been, it was spent in the uniform discharge of every religious, moral, and relative duty. Her constant aim was to do good, and all she did was sweetened by a manner peculiarly her own.

At Hampton in Harden, Mr. Joseph Crackett.—At Lady-Wood, 69, Mr. Samuel Hinckley.—At Weston-hall, Mr. Thomas Umbers.—At Long Compton, 37, Mrs. Sarah Taylor.

SHROPSHIRE.

The column erected at Shrewsbury, to record the military career of Lord Hill, is one of the largest in the world. Its exact dimensions are as follow:—

	F. I.
Height of the pedestal	13 6
Column itself	91 0
Pedestal to the statue on the top	11 6
Statue	16 9

Total height 132 0

Lower diameter of the column . 15 0
Upper diameter 11 6

Each course of stones is 3 feet high, 5 stones forming a course; the stones forming the lower courses of the columns are 2 feet 3 inches in thickness, those of the upper courses 1 foot 9 inches; they average 3 tons each. The pedestal is square, and raised upon two steps; having at each angle large piers or buttresses, on which are placed lions couchant; each pier is formed of two stones only, each 10 feet long, and 3 feet deep. The column is of the pure Grecian Doric, and is to be ascended by a winding staircase. It contains 326 stones; the last, which forms the top of the pedestal of the statue, weighs 4 tons. The statue of Lord Hill finishes the design, and is executing in artificial stone, by Messrs. Coade, of London. The stone used in the building is a beautiful and most durable free-stone, found in that county. The original design is by Mr. Edward Haycock, architect of Shrewsbury, having the base corrected by Mr. Harrison, of Chester. The whole expence will be about 5,500l.

Married.] Edward Jenkins, esq. M.D. to Miss Mary Pyefinch, of Westbury.—Mr. Thomas Maddocks, of Hadnal Wood, to Miss Sarah Ravenshaw, of Ash.

Asb.—Mr. W. Reynolds Swanwick, of Market Drayton, to Miss Christiana Dorothea Bissett, of Leamington.—The Rev. James Pridie, of Manchester, to Miss Susannah Legge, of Broughton.—Mr. John Griffith, of Wem, to Miss Burlton, of English Frankton.—Mr. Blyth, of Ryton, to Miss Harriet Richards, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 79, Mr. Joseph Parry, greatly respected.—Mr. John Clarke.—The widow of Mr. Thomas Bowdler.—Mr. Chidlow.

At Ludlow, Mr. Thomas Roberts, universally respected.—Mr. Richard Greenhouse.—Mr. James Gillroy.—Mr. Edward Collier.

At Edgmond, 78, Mr. Bedford, much respected.—At Chirbury, 54, Mr. Thomas Smeade.—At Hawkstone, Mr. Richard Sudlow.—At Crow Meole, 84, the widow of Mr. Jacob Browne.—At Webb's Green, 79, Mr. T. Bissett.—At Muxton, Mr. Winnal.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Josiah Pumphry, of Worcester, to Rebecca Baker, of Birmingham, both of the Society of Friends.—John Richards, esq. of Worcester, to Miss F. Smith, of Swansea.—Vincent Wood Wheeler, esq. of Nash Court, to Cecilia Maria, only daughter of Sir Wm. Smith, bart. of Eardiston-House.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. John Parry Nash.

At Leopard-Farm, Mr. Thomas Stokes.—At Cold Weston, the Rev. James Johnson Baines, rector of that parish.—At Shelsley Walsh, the Rev. Thomas Foley, rector.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Dayas, to Miss Morris, both of Leominster.—Charles Balingier, esq. of Chalford, to Miss Sarah Jones, of King's Cople.—Mr. Seymour, to Miss Frances Hill, both of Ross.

Died.] At Stoke Edith, at an advanced age, Mrs. Perrins.

At Breinton, Mr. C. Williams.

At St. Weonard's, 89, Mr. J. Vaughan.

At Withrington, 58, the Rev. William Price, vicar of that place, and of the Chapelry of Preston Wynne.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At a meeting of the woollen-manufacturers of the county of Gloucester, held at the Fleece Inn, Rodborough, on Thursday, the 18th day of April, ult. Edward Sheppard, esq. in the chair, it was resolved:—

"That so great a competition exists at this moment between the woollen-manufacturers of this country, and their rivals on the Continent, that the smallest imposition would decidedly turn the balance against us; and, if any tax on wool, to however small an amount, was thrown into the scale, the export of fine woollens would be lost to this country, as the British manufacturer has to support a very unequal competition, from the low prices of labour, and

every necessary of life on the Continent, and the unrestrained and easy access which is there had to the finest wools.

"That it appears to this meeting, there is no ground whatever for laying a duty on foreign wools, by way of a protecting duty to wools, the growth of this country; as at no period, but one of excessive speculation, were the prices of English wools higher than at present; and that, to show how little effect the large import of foreign wools has on the price of English wools, and how little they come in contact with each other, it is only necessary to observe, that when Spanish wools for a series of years kept stationary, at about the same prices they are at present, fine English wools were considerably cheaper than they are now; and, as to low wools, the growth of this country, they are dearer at this time, by at least 40 per cent. notwithstanding the large import of wools from different parts of the world.

"That the export of woollen-cloths forms a very large proportion of the whole exports of the country, being to no less an amount than that of 8,074,000l. for three-quarters of the year ending October 16th, 1815.

"That a drawback upon exported cloths, would not be a sufficient recompense to the manufacturer under such a duty, for the increased capital caused by the duty would require a proportionate advance on the manufactured article, which would be fatal to the export trade.

"That it is to be expected, that any duty upon the import of foreign wools, would be met by heavy duties on English manufactures imported into Spain and other countries from which we receive wools; and that particularly the article of low woollen-cloths made from British wools (at present imported into Spain in large quantities) would, we apprehend, suffer retaliation by heavy duties."

Such is the present depressed state of the country, that, in the extensive parish of Llanvaches, Monmouthshire, there is not a farmer left who is enabled to pay either the assessed or property-taxes.

Owing to the obstinacy of many of the lower orders in resisting vaccination, the Small-Pox has been raging for some time with great violence at Cheltenham, and a considerable number of children have fallen victims to the disease.

Married.] Mr. R. Z. Gooding, to Miss Ann Burleigh, both of Bristol.—At Clifton, Lieut.-col. Buchanan, to Miss Henrietta Newcombe, of Stratton-house.—W. F. Patterson, esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss Jane Greenwood, of Braise Norton.—Adrian Stokes, esq. of St. James's-square, Bristol, to Miss Annis Rolph, of Thornbury.—Mr. Bowyer, of Monmouth, to Miss Theakstone, of Gloucester.—Mr. W. Evans, of Packlechurch, to Mrs. Parsons, of Gloucester.—Mr. Job Atkins, of Southam,

Southam, to Miss Sarah Baldwin, of Brimpsfield.—Mr. Charles Archer, to Mrs. Brookes.—Mr. Wm. Potter, jun. to Miss Andrewes: all of Tewkesbury.—Lieut. Turberville, to Miss Anna Bayliss, of Tewkesbury.—Mr. George Edwards, to Miss Alexander, both of Cirencester.—

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Eliz. Stephens, after a severe affliction of twenty years.—At Barton-street, 86, the widow of Mr. Samuel Birt.

At Bristol, Samuel Randall, esq. of Kingsdown-parade.—Mr. Paul Marsham, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Birmingham.—Mrs. Mary Jackson, of Montague-street.—On the Quay, Mr. Williams.

At Clifton, 79, Elias Vander Horst, esq. late American consul for Bristol.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Wm. Mann.—Mr. Samuel Mew, suddenly, whilst in the act of walking.

At Cheltenham, 68, Mrs. Bush.

At Newport, 43, Mr. Robert Owen, regretted.

At Stroud, Mr. Thomas Howell, of the Bourne-mills, regretted.—At Uton St. Leonard's, Wm. Frankis, highly esteemed.—At Upton-upon-Severn, 83, the Rev. Edw. Whitmore, rector of Great Horwood.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following acknowledgment of an offence of no small magnitude appears in a late Oxford Journal:—"City of Oxford, April 26, 1816. I, Henry North, late overseer of Saint Mary Magdalen-parish, do acknowledge my fault in collecting a poor's rate more than I was authorised to do, am willing to restore the same, and to pay twenty pounds for the use of the poor of the parish, as an expiation of my offence.—Henry North."

Married.] The Rev. Tho. Wm. Lancaster, A.M. rector of Banbury, to Miss Walford.—Louis Amedee Conte, esq. of Paris, to Miss Mary Simmons, of Thame.—The Rev. H. F. Fell, A.M. of Henley, to Miss Rachael Hall, of Salters' hall.—The Rev. John Nelson Courtlay, of Henley, to Miss Clementina Sharp, of Romsey.

Died.] At Oxford, 76, the widow of Mr. Paul Wells, of Little Milton.—In George-lane, Mrs. Johnson.—81, the widow of Mr. Thomas Ducker.—35, Mrs. Eliz. Fisher, lamented.—84, Mr. John Kensall.—70, Mrs. Couldrey.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Adkins, city-marshal.—84, Mr. L. Hill, much respected.

At Garsington, Mrs. Motte, regretted.—At Stanton Harcourt, 82, Mrs. Arnatt.—At Kennington, 92, Mrs. Roberts.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the Three Hundreds of Aylesbury, Robert Greenhill Russell, esq. M.P. in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That, during the late long and destruc-

tive war, we have borne our share of the public burthens, if not with satisfaction, at least cheerfulness; and we lament that on the return of peace we find such accumulated distress and difficulty in the trading and agricultural concerns in this district (a distress which we believe to be general); that we declare our real opinion to be, that it is utterly impossible to obtain a due payment of the taxes, without the absolute ruin of those persons who have not capital to resort to for that purpose. We declare it further to be our opinion, that all the taxes which have been paid within the last two years have been paid from capital, and not from any profits realized in the current year.

"That, during these scenes of general distress and privation, we cannot but observe with deep regret that our hopes and those of the country, have been disappointed by the wasteful and lavish expenditure which pervades almost every branch of the Government. Salaries are augmented in the various departments of the State, and the Civil List (although ample in its provision) is deeply in arrear, which has a tendency to increase and perpetuate a corrupt, overwhelming, and undue influence, contrary to the wise principles and judicious maxims of our ancestors.

"That to maintain a large standing army in time of peace, is without precedent in this country since the days of James the Second, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and in direct opposition to the Bill of Rights.

"That England, fertile in her soil, and rich in her native industry, only requires activity in the cultivation of her indigenous wealth, and good administration in the management of her resources, to restore her agriculture and trade to their accustomed vigour."

Married.] Mr. James Collason, of Sunningwell, to Miss Sarah Dean, of Chaudlin's Farm.

Died.] At Windsor, 33, Mr. Chas. Secker, of High-street.

At Reading, 71, the Rev. J. Manesty.

At Soulbury, Miss Charlotte Wodley.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The first business before the last Quarter Sessions at Hertford, was an appeal on the part of the Grand Junction Canal Company, against the parish officers of King's Langley, who had rated the company at 457l. for the portion of the Canal passing through that parish, which was proved to be 1529 yards in length. The officers had ascertained that the capital stock of the company was one million, on which they paid a dividend of 8l. 16s. per cent. per ann.; they also ascertained that the Company had raised 525,000l. more at 5 per cent. interest, so that the dividend on their stock, viz. 88,000l. added to the interest on their borrowed capital, 26,250l. amounted

to 114,250*l.* per annum, paid out of the net proceeds of the tolls of their navigation. They next ascertained that the total length of the Canal and Collateral Cuts was 132 miles, which shewed a net profit or rental of above 800*l.* per mile; and there being a clause in the act 36th George III. that the company should be assessed for parochial rates in the respective parishes through which the canal was carried, in proportion to the length in each parish; they rated the company at 687*l.* for the before-mentioned length of 1529 yards; and then, as in all other cases, reduced it one-third, which made the actual assessment 457*l.* After a discussion of near three hours, the rate was confirmed.

Married.] Jos. Redgrave, esq. of Chalgrave, to Miss Maria Brown, of Peckham-lodge, Surrey.—John Thomas Brooke, esq. of Flitwick, to Miss Mary Hatfield, of Twickenham.—The Rev. Henry Howard, of Sawbridgeworth, to Julia, second daughter of Sir Thomas Beevor, bart. of Mangreen-hall.—Mr. Vincent, to Miss Mary Mills, both of Turvey.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. John W. Haynes.—74, Mr. Robt. Manser.

At Buntingford, 47, Ann, wife of Wm. Batt, esq. of Corneybury.

At Loudwater-house, 85, Wm. Wilson, esq.—At Clifton, Harriet, the wife of the Rev. Dr. S. Olivier.—At Henwick-house, Nathaniel Bogle French, jun. esq.—At Old Warden Vicarage, 50, the Rev. John Smyth, A.M.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Hobson, of Northampton, to Miss Mary Greene, of Walworth.—Mr. John Gee, of Peterborough, to Miss Sarah Porter, of Dogsthorpe.—Mr. Thomas Newton, of Peterborough, to Miss Ann Pears, of Thorney.

Died.] At Northampton, 77, Mr. John Hellis.—42, Mrs. Hewitt, much respected.—69, Mr. John Blissard.

At Peterborough, 66, Mrs. Sarah Birch.—65, James Olive.—41, Mrs. Ann Gerard.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Two waggons, loaded with part of the munificent and valuable bequest of the late Viscount Fitzwilliam to the University, lately arrived at Cambridge. The books only are valued at 24,000*l.* and the paintings, prints, &c. at a larger sum.

In some riots about the high price of provisions and the low price of wages, in the Isle of Ely, two men were killed, and others wounded, captured, and sent to prison, in a sharp rencontre between the people and the military.

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Robinson, M.A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miss Dornford, of London.—The Rev. Jos. Gill, of Staplehurst, to the only daughter of Dr. Varenne, rector of Westley, and vicar of Elm-cum-Emmeth.—Mr. Joseph

J. Deighton, of Cambridge, to Miss Sarah Tillott, of Wisset.—Mr. W. Crowe, of Cambridge, to Miss E. Bond, of Huntingdon.—Mr. Samuel Austen Turner, of Cambridge, to Miss Hicken, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Cambridge, 66, Mr. Lucas Raye.—65, Mrs. King.—Mrs. Hitch.

At Ely, the widow of John Waddington, esq.

At Balsham, Mr. Joseph Poulter, of Cambridge.—At Guyhirn, 74, Mr. Giles Marriott.—At Terrington, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. Markham.—At Chesterton, Mr. C. S. Richardson.—At Newton, 66, Mr. John Taylor.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Plunket, to Miss Sarah Stannard.—Mr. James Church, to Miss Catherine Wollaston: all of Norwich.—At Norwich, Mr. Curtiss, to Miss Baglee, of Bury.—J. C. Bignold, esq. banker, of Norwich, to Miss Crowe, of Wymondham.—George Harvey, esq. of Thorpe-lodge, to Miss M. A. J. Beevor, of Norwich.—Mr. Clifton, of New Buckenham, to Miss Susanna Wragg, of Winfarthing.—Lieut. Mathias, R.N. to Miss Annabella Joyce Deighton, of Whinberg cum Westfield.—Mr. Matthew Catchpole, to Miss Maria Pratt, of Horsford.—Mr. William Page, of Saxlingham, to Miss M. Cockerill, of Hempnall.—Capt. T. G. Muston, R.N. of Duddington-hall, to Miss Susanna Eliza Godbold, of London.—Jonas Henry Robberds, esq. to Sarah, daughter of William Unthank, esq. of Heigham.

Died.] At Norwich, 69, Mr. R. Cooper.—62, Mr. John Minns, of St. John's Timberhill.—In the precincts of the cathedral, 41, Mr. James Colby.—In George's Tombland, 66, Mrs. J. Mottram.

At Yarmouth, 70, Mrs. Warner.—27, Mrs. Skoiles.—22, Mr. Watling.—58, Mr. Twinch.—52, Mr. Matthew Keymer.—53, Mrs. Etheridge.—96, Mrs. Cufande.—73, Mr. Algar.—68, Mrs. Elizabeth Stringall.—68, Mrs. Fill.—69, Mr. Wm. Guyton.—64, Mr. Joseph Morley.—78, Mr. T. Artis.—72, Mrs. A. Washington.

At Diss, 50, Mr. S. Moore.

At King's Lynn, 78, Mr. T. Hankinson, highly respected.—70, Mr. Wacey, while in a place of worship.

At Kenninghall, the wife of Mr. Isaac Mendham.—At Heydon, 23, Mr. Joshua Kiddell.—At Saxlingham, 59, Mr. Matthew Sallit.—At Bridgeham, 79, Mrs. Rebecca Baxter.

SUFFOLK.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at the Moot-hall, in Ipswich, (Wm. Batley, esq. the senior bailiff in the chair,) in order to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against Mr. Serjeant Onslow's Bill for the public registering of all conveyances, wills, incumbrances, &c.

Petitions

Petitions to both Houses of Parliament for a redress of grievances, from the town of Brandon, were signed by all the inhabitants.

Married.] Mr. Freeman, to Miss Howard, both of Ipswich.—The Rev. H. Owen, LL.D. of Beccles, to Miss King, of Ipswich.—G. Stone, esq. of Hopton, to Mary, daughter of Col. Dixon, of Weeting-hall.—Mr. George Thurston, to Miss Charlotte Jefferies of Stradbroke.—Mr. John Vertue, of Knoddishall, to Miss L. Webber, of Friston.—Mr. Archibald Mackain, to Miss Mills, of Bungay.—Mr. Peter Archer, of Bungay, to Miss Rackham, of Campsey Ash.—Mr. Hailstone, to Miss Rampling, both of Mildenhall.—Capt. John Steele, of Worlington, to Miss Complin, of Bury.—Mr. T. Robinson, to Miss Sarah Cooke, both of Mellis.

Died.] At Bury, 86, the widow of the Rev. Charles Nash, of Lewes.—25, Miss Elizabeth Penning.—At an advanced age, the widow of Lieut. G. Griggs.—Mrs. Hayward.—Mr. Wenham.

At Ipswich, 44, Lieut. William Theobald, 7th vet. bat. greatly respected.—Mrs. H. Fonneau.—The wife of Mr. S. Jackson.—Mrs. Ennew, jun.

At Bungay, Mr. J. Ablitt, sincerely regretted.—Mr. John Kingsbury.

At Ludbury, 65, Mrs. Ward.

At Gaxley-hall, 82, Mrs. Nelson.—At Wolverstone, 93, Mr. John Simpson.—At Denton, Mr. Pasley, much respected.—At Ettingham, Mr. Balls.—At Earlsosham, 71, the wife of Mr. J. Kent.—At Wrentham, 71, Mrs. Pipe.—At Bradfield, 73, Mr. F. Mountain.

ESSEX.

In consequence of the repeal of the War Malt Duty, the brewers of Chelmsford and its neighbourhood have resolved to send beer to their respective houses at such a price as will enable the publicans to sell as good a commodity at five-pence per pot as has hitherto been retailed at six-pence.

Married.] Mr. S. Philbrick, of Chelmsford, to Miss Swinborne, of Coggleshall.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Robert Church.—Miss S. Cheveley.—Mr. Richard Wright.

At Colchester, 71, Mr. Charles Fillett.—83, Mrs. Hedge, regretted.—57, William Francis, esq. after a long illness.

At Maldon, T. Lee, esq.

At Braintree, 71, Mr. William Goldsmith.—At Barking, 38, Mr. John Alexander.—At Bocking-hall, Miss Rebecca Snell.—At Dovercourt, Mr. John Cole.—At Stratford-grove, 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Snelgrave.—At Belchamp St. Paul's, 71, Mr. James Ray.—At Great Clacton, 76, Mr. R. Page.—At Horsham-hall, Mr. R. Horner.

KENT.

A farmer in the vicinity of Ashford, for nearly 30 years past, has been in the con-

stant habit of sending a quantity of tares to Mark-lane. In the year 1796 his return came back 160s. per quarter, and produced 160l. In March, 1816, his return came back at 24s. and only produced 24l. leaving a deficiency of 146l. besides the expence of carriage, which has also advanced about one third.

The proprietors of the County Bank at Maidstone have publicly announced their intention, "for the greater convenience of the country," to issue none but Bank of England notes for the future.

Emigration is rapidly increasing from all parts of the United Kingdom. A ship (the *Venus*) sailed from Gravesend for America, last week, with 65 passengers, who intended to settle in that country.

A seizure of 1800 pieces of French silk was lately made in a vessel in Rye-harbour.

Married.] George Baker, esq. of Bolyhill, Rochester, to Miss Lucy Jane Roberts, of Wells.—Lieut. Fellowes, of the 22d Ceylon regt. to Miss Morson, of Chatham.—Capt. George Hilton, R.N. to Miss E. Harvey, of Harnden.—Mr. George Stubberfield, of Wincheap, to Miss Eliz. Hockless, of Canterbury.—At Thanington, Mr. J. Cape, to Miss Sarah Foord.—At Faversham, Mr. George Wilson, to Miss Baldwin.—At Wiltershams, Mr. John Masters, to Miss Vine.—Mr. Costell, of Folkestone, to Miss A. Elpick, of Tenterden.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Westbridge.—In Broad-street, 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Southee.—63, Mrs. Mary Wootton, much regretted.

At Chatham, on the Brook, 89, Mr. Warrington.—At Grafted-Green, 85, Mr. George Boorman.

At Folkestone, 82, Mrs. Ann Benfield.

At Maidstone, Quarter-Master Cheaton, of the 25th Light Dragoons.—61, Mrs. M. Scultup.

At Dover, 43, Mr. Charles King, one of the Common Councilmen of the Corporation of that town.—83, Mr. Richard Adams.—Mr. John French.—The wife of Mr. P. Smithers, regretted.—The wife of Mr. Henry Elve.

At Whitstable, 80, Mr. William Foat.

At Tonbridge-Wells, Mr. Whiting.

At Tenterden, Mr. Neve, sen. greatly respected.—76, Mrs. Dunster.

At Westbere, 84, Mr. Thomas Wootton, one of the jurats of Fordwich.—At Ash, suddenly, 67, Mrs. Eliz. Colcas.—At Stone-hill, Sellinge, 85, Mr. Gibson.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Lord Viscount Bury, to Miss Frances Steer, of Chichester.—Mr. Wilton, of Storrington, to Miss Hardham, of Chichester.—At Chichester, Mr. Frederick Mason, of the Borough, London, to Miss Gadd, of Birdham.

Died.] At Chichester, Capt. Crawford, alderman of this city.—Mr. Hookey.—In East-street, Mr. Collick.

At

At Brighton, suddenly, Mr. Palmer.—
44, Mr. James Sickelmore.
At Horsham, 72, Mr. Wm. Hammond.
—At Midhurst, Mr. William Winter, suddenly.

HAMPSHIRE.

In a late petition of the town of Lymington, to the House of Commons, were the following words: "Your petitioners were repeatedly assured by his Majesty's Ministers, that, on the termination of the war, ending with the peace of Paris, the Property Tax should not be renewed; but, in spite of promises, so often made to the people, that vile and odious tax was again imposed upon them, in their opinion for the base purpose of re-establishing a tyrant on the throne of France, in direct hostility to the wishes, so often expressed, of the French nation. Your petitioners cannot, therefore, view the projected renewal of the Property Tax, but as a premium to be paid by this oppressed nation for the purpose of maintaining Louis XVIII. nicknamed the *desired*, on the throne of France, in opposition to the wishes of the French people, and by the aid of a foreign army, to be paid by this country."

Married.] Mr. Curtis, to Mrs. Woodstock, both of Southampton.—At Portsmouth, Lieut. Kemball, R.N. to Miss Elcock.—Lieut. W. Lester, R.N. of Portsea, to Miss Mary Richards, of Portsmouth.—Mr. T. Porter, R.N. to Miss Hookey, of Portsmouth.—Capt. Edw. Scobell, R.N. to Miss Rebecca Anne Collins, of Brockhurst-lodge.—Mr. J. H. Hounsham, of Havant, to Miss Matthews, of Westbourn.

Died.] At Winchester, 80, Mr. Richard Rogers, one of the brethren of St. Cross Hospital.—61, Mr. Nicholas Woodford.

At Southampton, Richard Price Lintott, esq.—32, Mr. Wm. Copley Walton, lamented by all who knew him.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Hugh M'Kinnon, R.N.—90, Mrs. Damerum.

At Gosport, Mr. White.—Mr. T. Ashmore.—64, Mr. Hawkins.

At Portsea, Lieut. Wm. Parr, R.N.—57, Mr. John Baker, partner in the firm of Matthias, March, and Co. Gosport.—Mr. Jones, much respected.

At Haslar, Dr. Wm. Bickley Smith.

At Romsey, the wife of Mr. B. Hooper.—Mr. Richard Holmes, alderman.—Mr. John Floyd.

At Ryde, Miss Emma Pedder.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. J. Gough, to Miss Taylor, both of Chippenham.—Mr. W. C. Gill, of Melksham, to Miss Mason, of Bath.—J. J. Calley, esq. to Miss Eliz. Wylde, of Blumden-house.—Mr. John Hoare, of Melksham, to Miss Eliz. Garlick, of Westport.—Mr. John Thompson, of Thingley Farm, to Miss Jane Cumick; of New Farm, Laycock.

Died.] At Trowbridge, 53, Mr. John Dowding, much respected.

At Warminster, Mr. Posthumous Roberts.

At Kingston Langley, Mr. John Reeks.—At Bromham, the wife of Mr. Wm. Cousins.—At Corsham, 20, Miss Jane Weaver.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The woollen-manufacturers of the counties of Wilts and Somerset lately held a general meeting at Bath, to consider the proposed taxation of foreign wool imported, when several resolutions against the measure were unanimously entered into.

A very respectable list of subscribers has been obtained for the establishment of a Gas Light Company in Taunton.

Married.] R. Gillum, M.D. of Axford-buildings, to Miss Gould:—Mr. T. Earl, to Miss Ann Davies:—Mr. Wm. Orchard, to Mrs. Broom: all of Bath.—Mr. Hill, of Broad-street, Bath, to Miss Jones, of Walcot.—J. Clarke, esq. of South Harphouse, to Miss Dwelly, of Martock.—The Rev. Robt. Tozer, of Taunton, to Miss Mary Rosey Maitland, of Clapham Common.—Lieut. Wm. Martin, R.N. to Miss Ursula Mary Henning, of Compton-rectory.

Died.] At Bath, 101, Mrs. Mary Tagg.—In Lansdown-crescent, 75, Tho. Read, esq. of Dundalk.—In Bennett-street, the widow of C. Best, esq.—In Union-passage, Mr. Tho. Harrison, much regretted.—In Westgate-street, Mr. Wm. Needes.—Mr. Wm. Good, of Broad-street.—In Morford-street, Mrs. Jones.—71, the widow of Mr. John Gunning, of Lansdown-road.

At Preston, the wife of Mr. James Barrett.—At Hambridge, at an advanced age, Mr. Chas. Louch, respected; he was considered one of the best judges of stock in the kingdom.—At Perridge-house, Pilton, 53, Mr. Jas. Heaven, the respectable master of the Lower Assembly Rooms in Bath.—At Tarr-house, Mr. T. S. Bult.

DORSETSHIRE.

In consequence of the advance in the price of bread, several groups of the manufacturing poor lately assembled at different parts of Bridport, complaining of the grievance, added to their want of employ, from the present stagnation of trade; one of the most active bore a quartern loaf through the streets on a pole. A great number of men, women, and children, soon proceeded to acts of violence, demolishing the windows of the principal millers and bakers, and taking from the brewery of Messrs. Gundry three hogsheads of beer. The Riot Act was read, and several hundreds more having joined the mob, some of the principal inhabitants rushed among the mob, destroyed the beer, seized the ringleaders, and in a very short time dispersed upwards of 2000 persons.

Married.] Lieut. S. Conor, R.N. to Miss Martha Darling, of Weymouth.—John Phelipa,

Phelips, esq. of Montacute-house, to Miss Mary Ann Phelips, of Piddletrenthide.

Died.] At Weymouth, suddenly, Mrs. Virtue.

At Poole, W. Hayward, esq.

At Beaminster, Mr. S. Woodberry.

At Sutton Waldron, 67, the Rev. Edw. Napier, rector of that place 34 years.

DEVONSHIRE.

The new fortifications constructing round Plymouth are very properly left in an unfinished state, and the workmen employed, amounting to about 500, have been discharged.

Married.] Thomas Upham, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Janette Thomson Currie, of Jamaica.—Mr. J. L. Symes, of Honiton, to Miss Pyne, of Exeter.—Mr. B. Shute, of Crediton, to Miss Georgina Bent, of Sandford.—Mr. Radley, to Miss E. Welch, of Plymouth.—Mr. John Tosswill, of Broadclist, to Miss Ann Holman, of Whitestone.—Jonas Ridont, esq. of Moortown-house, to Miss Eliza Davenport, of Bath.

Died.] At Exeter, 64, Mr. Peppin, senior surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; he was a man of superior talent in his profession, and universally esteemed and respected.—Frances, the wife of Wm. Speke, esq. of Jordans, much lamented.

At Plymouth, Capt. O'Reilly, R.N.

At Plymouth-dock, the widow of Mr. John Soles.—Lient. J. C. B. Jackson, R.N.

At Topsham, Mary Tuckett Hancock, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Exmouth, Mr. John Baker.

At Barnstaple, 86, Mrs. Ann Heddon.

At Tiverton, 78, Mr. Henry Rendall.

At Heavitree, 38, the Rev. Wm. Hutchinson, curate of that parish, and vicar of Colebrook, greatly regretted.

At Alphington, near Exeter, Edmund Calamy, esq. (of whom further particulars will be given in our next.)

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. Stevens, to Louisa, daughter of Colonel Passingham, of Helston.—F. J. Templer, esq. of the Artillery, to Miss Helen Williams, of Falmouth.

Died.] At Lannceston, Mrs. Elizabeth Hussey.—89, Mr. George Wivell.

At St. Anstell, 68, Henry Lamb, esq.

At Fowey, Mrs. Ann Redding.—28, Mr. William Hawke.

WALES.

It is stated that a vein of coal has been recently found in Radnorshire—a discovery of vast importance to that district.

Married.] Evan Lewis Davis, esq. of Cwmcido-hall, Rhayader, to Miss Eleanor Davies, of Cellws.—Richard Matthew, esq. of Eskair, to Miss Jones, of Hedfair.—Mr. Robert Davies, of Tryddyn Lodge, to Miss Mary Parry, of Frydd.—At Machynlleth, Thomas Lewis, esq. superintendent of the Naval Hospital at Kingston, Upper Canada, to Miss Jane Davies, of Machynlleth.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Thomas Howell, esq.—The widow of Thomas Harries, esq.—Vice-admiral James Almes, esq.

At Tenby, Susannah, the wife of Jacob Richards, esq. deservedly esteemed.

At Kidwelly, the wife of E. Mansel Dawkins, esq.

At Pembroke, Mr. F. Corbett, greatly esteemed.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Aberdeen, John Abercrombie, esq. M.D. of the 2d regt. of Dragoon Guards, to Miss W. Young, daughter of the late Wm. Y. esq. of Shedocksley.

Died.] At Lochwinnoch, 112, John Riddle, labourer. In his earlier years he was a man of extraordinary bodily strength, and performed many remarkable feats of wrestling and pugilism.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Tullamore, Capt. Egan, of the Bombay Infantry, to Miss Anne Deverell.

Died.] At Killarney, Charles Heartwell, esq. capt. in the Antrim militia.

At Dundalk, Thomas Read, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In October last, at Bombay, George William Alexander Trapaced Grant, esq. an only son, whose premature excellence has been faithfully, though feebly, delineated by maternal veracity. Some young minds may imbibe a generous emulation when assured, that the virtues ascribed to Edwin Selby, to William Campbell, and the Elphinstone's, in the admired works of Mrs. Grant, appeared in the daily actions of an individual now enjoying their eternal reward.

At Leghorn, John P. Bastard, esq. for thirty years M.P. for the county of Devon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank ACADEMICUS for the information, that the Lines ascribed to a late Princess, which began, "Unthinking, foolish, wild and young," were the production of LADY TUITE. His high eulogiums of Mr. HOBHOUSE's Letters on Paris, during the last reign of Napoleon, are well merited, and we shall duly notice them in our Supplementary Number.

Several accepted Communications did not reach us till after the 15th.

Our American Correspondents are requested to direct Captains of Ships to transmit packets and enclosures as parcels by the Mail or Coaches from the Port at which they first touch, and not as Letters per Post, through the Office. A Packet, lately sent in this form, was charged Fifty Shillings; and a Number of the Boston edition of the Monthly Magazine, cost us Twenty-five Shillings.

The Reader is requested to add the word TRANSLATOR to the note at page 437.